PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 4.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

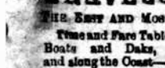
TWELVE PAGES. MORNING EDITION.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,548.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday. 2-39 P. M.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS.
24th Oct.	PERSIA	7951		
31st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525
7th Nov	MARMORA	10509		
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10512		
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th ,,	CALEDONIA	7888		
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
T. 13th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
T. 27th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
T. 10th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
17th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th ,,	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9935
T. 8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7888		
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd ,,	EGYPT	7912		

T.=Through Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER

At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

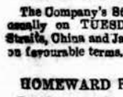
HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.



ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Rest	463	748	374	561	352	528
Via Bald Marseilles Genoa or Naples.....	578	935	466	770	439	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	793	463	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	38	..

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,035, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
D. City of Glasgow ...	...	Oct. 18	.....	Nov. 7
A. Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 18	.....	Nov. 10
C. City of London	..	Nov. 7	.....	Nov. 28
D. City of Manchester...	...	Nov. 16	.....	Dec. 9
B. Merton Hall	...	Nov. 19	Dec. 10	.....
E. City of Benares	...	Nov. 27	.....	Dec. 19 1909
A. City of Sparta	..	Dec. 14 1909.	1909.	Jan. 5
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 18	Feb. 16	.....
C. City of Calcutta ...	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 23	.....
C. City of London	..	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	.....
D. City of Manchester.	...	Mch. 8	.....	Apl. 3
E. City of Karachi ...	...	Mch. 25	.....	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 12	.....
C. City of Glasgow ...	...	May 20	.....	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD,

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LINGA	3171	Mon 26th Oct.	11 a.m.	P D & Co
DWARKA	1,893	Thur. 22nd Oct.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie,
LHASA	3,171	Fri, 23rd Oct.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 26th Oct. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Bureh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,635 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd Oct. sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Bureh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 24th Oct.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

22nd October, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons;	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,119	Henric	29th Oct. 1908
OCEANIEN	6,142	Magnen	26th Nov. ,,
NERA	4,838	Schmitz	24th Dec ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,368	Verron	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. ,,
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. ,,
NERA	4,838	Schmitz	13th May. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,368	Verron	6th Nov. 1908.
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	4th Dec. ,,

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD.
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road,

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about,
KORNER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4332	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,996	P. Barlesich	1st Dec. 1908
PRAGA	7,965	G. Gilhuber	16th Dec. 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
* CHINA	5,999	G. Bergmann	29th Dec. 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

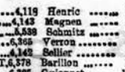
STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	25th Oct, 1908.

For further Particular regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House 82, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6,388	24th Oct 08.
ELYSIA	A. Haig	6,500	11th Nov ,,
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	27th ,,
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	11th Dec ,,
CIRCASSIA	A. Tait	6716	27th ,,
SOINDIA	Wm Kelso	5106	15th Jan 09
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6388	29th ,,
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	6069	5th] Feb ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
ELYSIA	6507	A. Haig	27th February. 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	19th March. 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	1st April. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	A. Tait	13th April. 1909.
SOINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	2nd May. 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May. 1909.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 285
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 434
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 573
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 805
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1039

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,, 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

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Aniwa-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
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Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS :—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

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HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

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HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,, 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Pombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.

DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY. Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

The Directors have decided to issue 12,425 shares at par to complete the authorised Capital of the Bank. Balance Sheets, Prospectus and application forms will be sent on application to the undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Bombay, Sept. 1908. Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Authorized Capital	Rs.	20,00,000
Subscribed Capital	,,	7,57,500
Reserve Fund	,,	1,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

PERFECT LIPP PIANOS

THE NEW UPRIGHT GRAND

Is the perfection of tone and touch and is without rival at the price,

Rs. 780.

Guaranteed for 5 years.
Deferred Payment System
For 12 months, per month Rs. 71
,, 24 ,, ,, ,, ,, 38

PIANOS LIPP PIANOS

THE NEW UPRIGHT GRAND

Is the perfection of tone and touch and is without rival at the price,

Rs. 780.

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Deferred Payment System.
For 12 months, per month Rs. 71
,, 24 ,, ,, ,, ,, 38

THE LIPP GRAND PIANOS

Contain the full LIPP STEEL FRAME cast in one piece, the strings are arranged on the overstrung system, each set passing through a separate stud, by which means the tone is at once purified and refined.

THE LIPP GRAND PIANOS

Passes a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in many GRAND PIANOS of greater length, and without the slightest exaggeration or the use of inflated terms.

THE LIPP GRAND PIANOS

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AND
EVER SINCE THE BEST.

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ESTIMATED FURNISHES ON APPLICATION.

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WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

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This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remaindered their existence a misery to themselves, and a source of continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, [illegible] and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired habits that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. [illegible] married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of [illegible] and inco[illegible]. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Diseases, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

DR. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALKER De Roos, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

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PICKLES From our own Factory.
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furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

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manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

OFFICES AND WORKS

Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMANSTORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh, and in stock throughout the year. Calamatta (Greek) Olives, in 2lbs. tin. Black Olives (Loose), per lb. 12 annas. Varieties for first course luxury in tins and bottles.

PURE OLIVE OIL; and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, work BASKETS, etc. always in stock and in great demand.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Mellin's Food

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
REQUIRES NO COOKING.
Is adapted for the use of all infants from birth

Send for sample and the valuable work for Mothers, entitled "THE CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to—

Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd.
Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.
Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co.
Karachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co.
Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd.
Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co.
Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "CITY OF GLASGOW."
ARRIVED ON 21st OCTOBER, 1908.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognized. The Undersigned declines to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 20 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Shipping Surveyors will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be examined by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Home Street, Bombay, 21st October, 1908.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIVALI FESTIVAL is now APPROACHING, the Public are hereby cautioned against letting off or throwing fireworks on or near any public street, road or thoroughfare, and are informed that any one committing a BREACH of the Law in this respect, will be taken into Custody by the Police and dealt with according to Law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this Order.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 19th October 1908.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 24th and 26th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the Construction of a BIG CHAWL, at Dammar Lane, Gaumdevi Road, shall be received in the office of the Undersigned, situated at No. 1, Dalal Street, Fort, until 4 p. m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, 28th October, 1908.

Tender forms and specification will be obtained on payment of Rs. 2 per copy from the same office, where plans may also be inspected.

Those concerned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders should be headed thus:—"Tender for the construction of a Building at Gaumdevi Road."

JEHANGIER M. BILLIMORIA, M.S.A.,
Architect and Civil Engineer.

3RD OCTOBER, 1908.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer, at his Office, Ballard Road, up to 1-30 P.M. (S.T.), on FRIDAY, the 23rd October 1908, for the SUPPLY of the following STORES, for 12 months from 1st January to 31st December 1909.

Stores.	Deposit to accompany tender.
	Rs.
Castings	250
Lime	250
Sand, Shingle and Bricks	250
Cocoanut, castor and cylinder oils	250
Cocoanut oil No. 1 for Pilot Schooners use	100
Wrought Iron and Steel	500
Stationery English	250
" Indian	250
Provisions	250
Sundries	500
Ironmongery	500
Metals	250
Files	250
Cement	250
Ropes	250
Paints and Oils	250
Timber	500

N. B.—Cheques will not be received.

1. Form of Tender and Schedule of Articles and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected at the Engineer's Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Schedule.
The covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores."
The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
The Tenderer will be bound by his Tender as to each item or article for which he Tenders, and any part of a Tender may be accepted and the remainder rejected.
2. The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.
3. The lime to be slaked with sweet water only and the Tenderer to state the exact locality from which the kunker will be obtained.
4. Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustee's decision in regard to his Tender.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.

STORES OFFICE, ELPHINSTONE BUNDER,
21ST SEPTEMBER, 1908.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF ALTERATION OF PART OF FIRST NAGPADA IMPROVEMENT SCHEME OTHERWISE KNOWN AS SCHEME I.

WHEREAS a Notification of an Improvement Scheme made by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay (being Scheme I), was duly published under the provisions of the above Act in the "Government Gazette," of the 22nd December, 1898, and thereafter the said Trustees applied to Government for and obtained sanction to the said Scheme, such application being accompanied by *inter alia* a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired therefor and a Schedule showing the rateable value of the same and of other lands in accordance with the provisions of Section 28 of the said Act.

And whereas subsequently to such sanction being obtained the Board altered the said Scheme in a part thereof different to that part which is the subject of this Notification.

And whereas it appears to the said Trustees that an improvement can be made in a part of the said Scheme by including therein the land hereinafter mentioned and altering the boundaries of the two building plots affected by such inclusion and the said Trustees have altered such part for the purpose of making such improvement.

And whereas the said improvement involves the acquisition otherwise than by agreement of a certain piece of land coloured red and bounded by red lines on the map (plan No. 24, dated 21st July 1908), which was not specified in the aforesaid statements and schedules for the purpose of the said Scheme.

Now it is hereby notified pursuant to Sections 27 (1) and 29 (2) (c) of the said Act that the said part of the said Scheme has been so altered as aforesaid.

The limits of the area comprised in the altered part of the Scheme are as follows:—

On the North, South and West.—The lands, the property of the said Trustees and known as portions of Plots Nos. 42 and 43, of their First Nagpada Estate.

On the East.—The passage 10 feet in width leading from 2nd Peerkhan Street in a Northerly direction between Plot Nos. 41 and 42, of the said First Nagpada Estate.

The office of the said Trustees at the Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where the particulars of the altered part of the Scheme, a map of the area comprised therein and a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired, may be seen at all reasonable hours.

G. O. W. DUNN,
Chairman of the Board.

BOMBAY, 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The rates for Subscribers are maintained, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE Public desirous of seeing the DIWALI ILLUMINATIONS are informed that the following is the route prescribed for carriages.

I. Starting from the Town Hall,—

(a) Bazaar Gate Street, South of Municipal Garden, Hornby Road, across Carnac Road into Shaik Memon Street, to Mumbadevi Corner, thence Kalbadevi Road, as far as Robert Money School, back up Kalbadevi Road, Bhendi Bazaar, and so to J. J. Hospital direct;

or

(b) Same route as above as far as Hornby Road thence via Cruikshank Road up Kalbadevi Road, Bhendi Bazaar to J. J. Hospital.

II. Starting from J. J. Hospital the same routes as above in reverse order.

In the event of a congestion in Shaik Memon Street (Marwadi Bazaar), carriages going towards the Fort will be diverted into Balaji Shamshet Street, through Abdul Rehman Street and so on to Hornby Road.

Carriages will not be allowed to turn round on the route laid down in order to go in the reverse direction except at the following points, viz.—

Money School, Pydhowni, Crawford Market and Victoria Station. Carriages can, however, leave the routes altogether by turning into any of the side streets on the left hand side of the routes laid down.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 19th October, 1908.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907
ISSUED FOR.....$2,000,900
ACCUMULATED FUNDS $12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE $39,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,
WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurance of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	Endowment Assurance of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 20 years.	Endowment Assurance of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 25 years.
	Assurance of Rs. 1000 payable at Death.						
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	46 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11
25	24 2	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7
30	27 4	56 13	43 13	36 9	65 10	49 0	3 11
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10
40	36 11	68 13	53 9	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1896.
HEAD OFFICE: BHARAT BUILDINGS, LAHORE.

Chairman:—The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHENLAL, Bar.-at-law, Lahore.

LIFE ENDOWMENT, MARRIAGE and EDUCATION, INDUSTRIAL (Rupee per month as premium), Fidelity, Annuity and Pension Policies issued on most favourable terms.

CLAIMS paid exceed 1,60,000.

Special provision for Insurance on the lives of Ladies and insurance without Medical Examination. Prospectuses and particulars can be had from—

HARKISHENLAL & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

LAJPAT RAI SAHNI,
MANAGER,
BHARAT INSURANCE Co., Limited,
Bharat Buildings, LAHORE.

Active and influential AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED.

Apply to Y. HARILAL & Co.,
Local Agents,
Motilal's Mansions.

AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE

Sole Proprietor: MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
ELLIS OPERA CO.
25 ARTISTS 25

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, Oct. 22.
BELLE OF MAYFAIR.

FRIDAY, OCT. 23.
WHITE CHRYSANTHEMUM.

Prices, Rs. 4, 2 and 1.
Plan now Open at ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
Will re-open shortly on the MAIDAN.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
NATION COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Calcutta.	Mentok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Pontianak.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, *London Managers*

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AMOY.	HONGKONG,	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Circular guards, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c.
EDWIN MILLS &

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MAROKE & Co., LL. AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Narjman, Hyderabad Deccan.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

ARE YOU IN A HURRY?—We will hire you a car at a moment's notice. We undertake repairs. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

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BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 508, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

EUSTACE MILES PROTEID FOOD.—The best Food for the brain, very sustaining, easily digested and assimilated, absolutely pure. Uric Acid free. Rs. 1-2 per tin. Sole Agents: PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

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ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Locomotive Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Rawsomes Head and Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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GRAND DISPLAY of fashionable popular motor cars. Big range of choice. Sunbeam, Darracq, Ford, Horbick, All Horse prowers, all types of body. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

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GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Works. The oriental and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 5, Mofussil Rs. 8 each servant, which starts good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G, 2d, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for three or more lots with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

LOST.—In vicinity of Taj Mahal, SOLID SILVER CIGARETTE CASE, with initials S. T. May have been dropped in gharry. Reward on returning to A. GEDDIS Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.

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MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robay & Co. certificated 80 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moon Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-4-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., prompt with neatness and presentable at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SUTTON'S SEEDS. In fancy tin Boxes. Vegetable at Rs. 5; Re. 1-8; Rs. 2-4. Flower at Rs. 5; 7-8; 10-8; fresh supply just received.—PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial." Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Gerard Geary. Rs. 16. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—Senior COMPOSITORS. Apply "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—TWO FLATS, situated on the Apollo Bunder or Colaba Reclamations, each with two Bedrooms, and Bathrooms, with improved Sanitary arrangements. Reply at once to Box No. 392, care of this paper, giving full details as to accommodation, position, lights and fans, rent, &c.

WANTED at ONCE in a good HEALTHY situation Apollo Bunder or Colaba Reclamations,—a FLAT, with 2 Bedrooms and Bathrooms, with improved Sanitary arrangements and lights and fans. Reply to Box No. 393, care of this Paper.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 10 per annum inclusive of postage.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white leprosy), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Re. 1 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Tooliyguage Calcutta.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF REDJAMAICA.
Established since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus
WILKINSON'S
Thomas Wilkinson
are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a Felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD,
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited.
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

LET your choice of a TYPEWRITER be in favour of a VISIBLE WRITER, a good Manifolder and one which will not easily get out of order.

The OLIVER Typewriter

MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is.

THERE can be no doubt about it.

SOLE AGENTS.

W. H. THORNS & Co.,
13-15, HORNBY ROW BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ANDERSON'S WHISKY.

Red Star, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
Three Stars, Rs. 3 per bottle.

SAMPLE NIPS ON APPLICATION.

SOLE IMPORTERS,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

BRANDIES.
Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
COGNAC.

(ESTABLISHED 1763.)
T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120
T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62
T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India:—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS OLD).

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Mahenji & Co., Church Gate Street;
" D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—[illegible] Time Tables [illegible] Bombay to places in India and Ceylon. Postal and Telegraph information. Steamboat [illegible] Coasts. Places of interest along the Coast. A [illegible] Map of India showing the Principal Railways Stations to the Hill [illegible] Price, Post Annas. Annual Subscription [illegible]

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,25,00 000.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1907.

New Policies issued (net)	6,350 for	£s. 1,979,729
New Premiums (1907)		90,402
Annual Income		1,405,950
Assets		9,820,266

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

MULLINS
PRESSED STEEL
FISHING & SHOOTING
BOATS.

The celebrated "Get There" and "Bustle" Duck Boats, and "Buckeye" Hunting and Fishing Boats.

PRICES FROM
Rs. 130 to Rs. 175.

Colored Illustrated Sheet with Prices and all Particulars on Application.

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W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. } BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

FOR SALE

GREY C. B. PONY, goes well in Victoria, Dog Cart, and both Saddles				Rs. 450
LIGHT VICTORIA	...	...	...	Rs. 425
DOG CART	...	...	...	Rs. 250
HARNESS	...	...	...	Rs. 50

H. F. WAGSTAFF,
Canada Building, Hornby Road.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay

WANTED every man to know the delight of a perfect shave. Get the GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit, consisting of seven razor steel blades, one handle, one silvered-nickel holder, one stropping attachment, complete in case with Snap Clasp, Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. P. MONEY REFUNDED if not satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Upcountry residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold and advice given as to investment.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
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JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Clapboards, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Maazgaon.
Telephone No. 838.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very stylish
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

DELIGHTFUL AUSTRIAN BEER

REGINA PILSENER BRAND.

From the famous SENOSETSCH BREWERY, near TRIESTE, a High Class Light Beer, free from Injurious Ingredients, Healthy and Very Pleasant to the Taste.

Sole Agent for India, Burma and Ceylon, **R. DITMAR,** Bombay.

Also obtainable locally from D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Iresmere, 2,326 tons, Captain J Salberg, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Japan Line steamer Yeboshi Maru, 2992 tons, Captain B Kon, will sail to-day for Yokohama &c. with a general cargo.

THE steamer Congella, 2022 tons, Captain H B Howes, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Karachi, with ballast.

THE steamer Kt Errant, 4779 tons, Captain J. Kendall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Palmer and 2 children as passengers.

THE Wilson Line steamer Morocco, 2,416 tons, Captain H E Maclaren, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesborough with a cargo of coal and general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Firoozi, 2,005 tons, Captain A B Watson, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 921 pilgrims as passengers.

THE B I S N Co.'s steamer Lhasa 950 tons, Captain H McDiarmed, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Bader and infant, Mr K Mackenzie, Mr Wortman, Mr Allen Pundit H Kaul, Master Todd, 4 natives and 1186 deck passengers.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie, Commander C Gardner, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Aden which port, she left on the 13th October. She brought the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Merewether, Captain Rodd, Sergt-Major J Mullins, wife and 6 children, Assist-Sergeon Peters, School Mistress C Randall, Mrs J B Lobo, S-Major Pett, wife and 32 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Alwyne Turner, Mrs. Frank Barnett, Capt and Mrs A J P Coke and infant, Col and Mrs H D Rowan and 2 children, Mrs PT Cooper, children and infant, Mr CF White, The Rev C B Grey Collier, Mrs J F Speirs, and 2 children, Mrs W P Williamson and 3 daughters, Miss Quanbrough, Sister Eva, Sister Leon, Rev Alain, Mr Q C Field and 300 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN. MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence.....Lt E Stocken .....R I Marine
H M S Redbreast.....Lt Comdr ...Shuter .....R Navy

In the Stream.

R I M S Northbrook...Comdr Henly .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt G O Forteath ...R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 21.

Abbotsford.....2852 Scroggie .....The Bombay & Co
Anchenarden...2345 Galloways .....E Latham & Co
Adova.....2271 Smith .....W & A G & Co
Birkhall.....2738 Jones .....C Muncherji & Sons
Braziliana .....2438 Tunblyn.....Cary Bros Co
Bahadur .....2936 Cubbin .....T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evenson ...W & A Graham & Co
Congella .....2022 House.....
Clematis .....2329 Davies ...James Mackintosh & Co
Cintra .....1917 .....Kaselvurn .....M M & Co
Calcutta.....2244 .....Young.....T M & Co
Dwarka.....750 Cutbush.....P Gulf.....M M & Co
Fife.....2494 Harrison .....Bombay Co
Fultala .....2702 Allen .....M M & Co
Hild .....720 Salvesen .....F F Campbell & Co
Inchbonva.....2572 Nicholas.....T Morrison & Co
Ipswich.....515 Webb .....S Dharamsi & Co
Iriamere.....2326 Socberg.....W & A G & Co
Kt Errant.....4779 Kendall ...
Kirley Bank ...2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kt Templor...4601 Gihilt .....W & A Graham & Co
Kilkarran.....2413 Smith .....The Bombay Co
Lhasa.....950 McDiarmid ...Karachi...M M & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Melbourne.....2394 Stafford .....Finlay Muir & Co
Nawab.....2041 Olden-Col .....T M & Co
Rajput.....3615 McLinnan .....T Morrison & Co
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Shah Najam...2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin.....Shah S N Co
Strathdee.....2846 White .....W & A G & Co
Strathgarry.....2840 Stanhope .....W & A G & Co
Strathness .....2812 Lamont .....S Wallace & Co
Trocas.....3657 Miles .....W & A G & Co
Vauxhall .....2316 Bradbering.....Bombay Co
X'ma .....146 Mahomad.....Shah S N Co
Zoroaster.....2376 Brickham .....Bombay Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
C & R Fazilka	2698	Williams	Calcutta	21-10	M M & Co
D & E Devanha	4785	...	Hide Shanghai	11-11	P & O Co
F Warora	2565	Tipper	K'chi	23-10	M ... al & Co
G Hoseinee	904	Jourden	Mauritius	26-10	B ... P S N Co
H Firoozi	2005	Watson	Jeddah	21-10	... do & P S N Co
K Monsoori	1735	Hannah	Jeddah	9...	...10 R & P S N Co
L Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Bussh ...	...	1-11 B & P S N Co
M Shah Ameer	1922	Marrison	...	Jeddah	24-10 Essaji & A M Jewanji
N Uhenfels	3568	Fran...	...ms	...Bremen	23-10 W & A Graham & Co
O Kaiser	1714	Pohl	...nz	...Zanzibar	2-10 A Steamers
P Goalpara	1...	...	...s Elton	...Busreh	26-10 M M & Co
Kanzler	1...	...	Michelsen	...Z'bar	22-10 A Strandes

H W P D

Bahad...ri ...329 Fakeera .....K'chi...24 Bo S N Co Ld
Sa...unji.. 547 Hoosein...M'lore ...23-10 Bo S N Co Ld

30 ton Crane

Morocco.....2477 Maclaren...Hull...31-10 F Muir & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Trafford Hall...3436 Hood...K'chi ...24-10 K N Co
2 Castalia 4081 Hamilton. L'pool 24-10 W & A G & Co
3 Rajput 3615 McLennah ... Soura'aya 23-10 T M & Co
4 Lulpoora ...2124 Fry...Calcutta...24-10 M M & Co
6 Shah Nasir...2555 Revill M'ling 23-10 E Tajbhoy
7 F Ferdinand...3843 Nitsche...Kobe...26-10 A L S N Co Ld
8 Koerber.....3163 Torresti...Trieste 1-11 R De Calo
9 City of Glasgow...4112 Greenhorn...K'chi...28-10 K Nixon & Co
10&11 Oceana...3537 Shanghai.....28-10..... P & O Co
12 Persia ...4193 Haughton...London 24-10 P & O Co
13 Yeboshi Maru 2992...Kobe Kon 22-10 N Y Kaisha
16 Klavi ...3331 Hill...Jeddah ...31-10 B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	Congella s	Hawes	Karachi, Oct 18
21	City of Glasgow s	Greenhorn ...	L'pool, Sept 28
	Morocco s	Mylvaran ...	M'bro, Sept 10
	H M Ressel s.....	Kindall	Karachi, Oct 18
	...	McDiarmid...	Karachi, Oct 19
	R I M S Dalhousie	Gardner	Aden, Oct 19

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Birkhall s	Jones	Calcutta
	Firoozi s	Watson	Jeddah

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Dwarka, Cutbush, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Iresmere, Soeberg, for Calcutta.
" Yeboshi Maru, Kon, for Yokohama, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Morocco, for Hull, &c.
" City of Glasgow, for Liverpool.
" Devanha, for China, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	From
8	Nairn	Calcutta
13	Clan Cameron	Liverpool
14	Thornbeck	Calcutta

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Culna, arrived at Suez on the evening of the 20th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—600 cwt wheat sweeping, 150 cwt rapeseed, D Tejpal ; 175 bales cotton waste H. E Bode and Sons ; 50 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 26 bales wool, J Samirmal ; 38 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 60 bales wool T Chimandas ; 125 canvas cuttings, P Bhimjee ; 8 bales cotton, M Buckeylal ; 23 bales wool, Rampratap ; 51 bales goothair W and A Graham and Co ; 20 bales wool, M Ratansee, 400 cwt maize, Soundy and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—12 cases ganja, M Jafferbhoy ; 19 bales hides and skins, R Meloobhy ; 3,975 cwt myrabolams, G Madhowjee and Co ; 1 bale carpets, G P Stavriedes and Co ; 4 bales F J Tellery ; 39 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 2,000 cwt myrabollams, G Madhowjee and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Persia s—15 cwt micca Cox and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—3,705 cwt castorseed and 2,000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—10 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Uhenfels s—3,000 cwt gingellyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

Canara s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 440 bales cotton, The Bombay Company ; 2,002 cwt rapeseed, Holland Bombay Trading Co; 150 bales hemy G Madhowjee and Co ; 1,236 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey ; 1,200 tons Manganese ore, Tata Sons and Co ; 50 bales cotton waste, N Damjie ; 3,000 cwt rapeseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Uhenfels s—25 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 8 pots rosa oil, Volkart Bros ; 1 bale cotton, Bamjee and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Uhenfels s—20 bales twist, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Koeber s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—50 balas cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Oceana s—450 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co ; 19 chests opium, P and O Co ; 150 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co ; 100 bales twist, M B Kaisha ; 500 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

Yeboshi Maru s—50 bales twist, M B Kaisha.

E Fraiz Ferdinand s—1,600 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 300 bales twist Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 1,500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 750 cwt onions, R E Dachavji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Oceana s—350 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co ; 200 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co ; 350 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co ; 250 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co.

Yeboshi Maru s—100 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yeboshi Maru s—2 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandy and Sons ; 65 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons.

FOR OSAKA.

Yeboshi Maru s—200 bales cotton, The Japa Cotton Trading Co.

MISPLACED CHARITY,

Queen Elena of Italy is known far and wide for her many charitable acts, but on one occasion, at least, her kindness brought sorrow instead of joy.

While out walking one morning in the suburbs of Rome, the Queen noticed a poorly-clad girl knitting, and she stopped and asked her if she could knit stockings. "Yes," said the girl, "I can knit them very well." Do you know who I am ?" inquired Queen Elena. "Yes," said the girl again, "you are the Queen." "Well, then, make a pair of stockings and send them to the palace." Some time afterwards the stockings arrived at the royal residence, and in return the Queen sent her humble friend a fine silken pair, one of which was filled with sweets, while the other contained a goodly sum of money.

Within a week the Queen received the following letter: "Your Majesty, your gift has caused me many tears. My father has taken the money, my elder, brother has eaten the sweets, and as for the stokings my mother put them on herself !"

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for ever additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CASTLE—October 10, at Chittagong, the wife of Clifford Castle, of a daughter.

VASSEL—October 17, at Allahabad, the wife of B. Vassel, of a son.

WIGHT-BOYCOTT—October 14, at Darjeeling, the wife of C. J. B. Wight-Boycott, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MASON—LYS—October 5, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Roorkee, by the Revd. Father Fairhall, Staff Sergt Herbert Joseph Mason, M. W. S, to Ellen Mary (Nellie), third daughter of Mr. H. P. Lys, Bandmaster, 1st P. O. W. Sappers and Miners.

DEATHS.

HERBERT—October 11, at North-court, Finchampstead, after a short illness, Charles Lionel, the dearly loved son of Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Charles Herbert, The Residency, Jaipur, aged 14 years.

UNGER—October 13, at Mussoorie, Andrew Unger of 36 Civil Lines, Jhansi, aged 55 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m.; Sun sets, 6h. 12m.; High water, 9-52m., 10-13a.; Low water, 3-19m. 3-55a.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Presentation of address to Mr. S. B. Broacha, president of Native Share Brokers' Stock Exchange, 3-40 p.m.

Bombay Gymkhana Annual Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m.

Bandmann's Theatre : the Ellis Opera Company, 9-30 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Oct. 25th, New Moon 0h 16-6m. p.m. ; Oct. 20th, in Apogee 7h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, October 23.—Bandmann's Theatre: The Ellis Opera Company, 9-30 p.m. P. and O. steamer "Marmora," with English Mails of 9th October, due to arrive at 5 a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 35m.; Sun sets, 6h. 11m.; High water, 10-18m., 10-43a.; Low water, 3-57m., 4-23a.

Saturday, October 24.—Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m. Bandmann Theatre, The Ellis Opera Company, 9-30 p.m. Hindu Dewali : Bank holiday. Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m.; High water, 10-4m., 11-13a. Low water, 4-32m., 4-51a.

Sunday, October 25.—19th Sunday after Trinity. Hindu Dewali holiday. Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water, 11-11m., 11-44a. Low watar, 5-6m., 5-12a.

Monday, October 26.—Bombay Gymkhana Annual Mounted Sports. Hindu New Year's Day : Bank holiday. Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water, 11-89m. Low water, 5-39m., 5-47a.

Tuesday, October 27.—Indian Cotton Company, Ordinary and extraordinary general meetings, 7 Church Gate Street, 3-30 and 3-40 p.m. New Berar Company, Ordinary and extraordinary general meetings, 7 Church Gate Street, 3-50 and and 4 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 37m.; Sun sets, 6h. 9m.; High water, 0-16m., 0-8a.; Low water, 6-12m., 6-15a.

Wednesday, October 28.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Telephone Buildings, 3-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 37m.; Sun sets, 6h. 8m.; High water, 0-50m., 0-39a ; Low water, 6-45m., 6-44a.

DEBATE AT THE Y. M. C. A.—There will be a Debate at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road this evening, at 9-15. Mr. T. T. Wright will move that "The Hope of Reward has a better effect upon Conduct than the Fear of Punishment." Mr. W. J. Kenshett will oppose. Open to ladies.

POSTAL NOTICE.—From the 1st November 1908 the Inland Parcel Department of the Bombay General Post Office, will be located on the Ground Floor (North Wing) of the New General Post Office, opposite St. George's Hospital. The entrance to the Parcel Department will be from St. George's Road.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chinde, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane and Mozambique, per s.s. "Kauzler" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. to-morrow the 23rd instant instead of on the 22nd idem as previously notified.—Mails for Mauritius, via Karachi per extra s.s. "Hoseinee" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday the 24th instant.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Mr. Salemahomed Haji Ahmed Noorani, residing at Narayen Dabulker Road, has reported to the Police the theft of ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,100 from a trunk in his bedroom between 10 p.m. and midnight yesterday. Mr. C. N. Wadia, Agent of the Century Mill, has also made a report to the Police that on the 19th instant his cashier handed to the pay clerk a sum of Rs. 10,584 in currency notes and cash, for which the latter passed a receipt to the cashier. During the day the pay clerk made up a large number of mill hands' salaries and placed the same in small envelopes. At 6.m., prior to the closing up, he checked the amount and discovered Rs. 1,000 deficient. Thinking he might have made a mistake in counting the total, he held the matter over till 1p.m. yesterday, when he made a report to the complainant. The amount missing consisted of a bundle containing ten rupee notes.

ARRIVAL.—Mr. Herbert Withers, the well-known English cellist who has just arrived in India produced on the eve of his departure from London (at Queen's Hall,) a new and much praised violoncello concerto by Percy Miles, which is dedicated to the distinguished visitor. On the same occasion he achieved a very conspicuous triumph with the Tschalikowsky variations. With Mr. Withers, on this present tour are Madame Sobrino, the prima donna soprano from Covent Garden ; Mr. Charles Bennett, baritone; and Madame Elsy, solo pianiste. The party are making a complete tour of the world under the direction of Charles of Harrison Gibbons, who last year arranged a similar long tour for the Company headed by Madame Albani. Concerts will be given in India, Burma, the Straits, Java, Saigon, Manila the Chinese coast cities, Japan and America. If possible two concerts in Bombay will be included in the tour programme.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 21.

The depression in the day is now approaching the Coromandel Coast and has been the cause of widespread rain, and heavy clouds in the extreme South of the Peninsula.

The principal amount of rainfall are one and a half inches in Coimbatore and half an inch in Cotacamund, Saalem, Kodaikanal and Trivandrum. In the rest of the country, dry weather with clear skies prevails.

Humidity is in defect in a large part of the country ; temperature is generally normal.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in South India and local rain for the North of Madras Coast.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 21ST OCTOBER, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 21st October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No cloud is reported. Humidity continues in excess at Lahore and is normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is equal to the average. Winds are south-easterly to south-westerly in the Central districts, but over the rest of the division calms prevail.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is higher than usual in the east and normal in the west ; night temperature has fallen and is generally normal. Winds and westerly to north-westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is still in excess in Lower Sind but is normal elsewhere. Temperature is equal to the average except for a defect in the maximum at Karachi. Winds are west-north-westerly to north-north-westerly in Sind ; in Rajputana calms prevail.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The moisture in the air continues in excess at Surat and Veraval, but is elsewhere either equal to or below the average. Temperature is generally normal. Winds are north-north-easterly to south-easterly in Gujarat and westerly to north-westerly over the rest of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies have cleared over the whole division. Humidity and temperature are generally normal. Winds are northerly to south-south-easterly.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average and temperature is generally normal. Calms prevail in the south, while in the north winds are north-westerly.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.21 inch of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies remain moderately clouded in the southern districts of Hyderabad and of the Bombay Deccan, but are generally clear elsewhere. Humidity has decreased and is in defect nearly everywhere. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum in the north Bombay Deccan. All stations in Hyderabad have calms; in the Deccan winds are north-westerly to northerly.

General Remarks.—Local rain has fallen on the north Madras Coast and in South India.

Barometer has fallen moderately on the south Madras Coast where pressure is in slight defect. This fact taken with the increase in cloud over the whole South India may be indicative of slightly unsettled weather in the south-west of the Bay.

Local rain is probable in South India, but weather is likely to be fine elsewhere.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 21st October was 28·949 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 13 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by '01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by '01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 22nd October.

The Parade ordered to be held at the Riding School at 6 p.m. on Thursday the 22nd instant is cancelled.

H. E. E. PROCTER, Lieut.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 22nd October.

496.—Details for the week ending 24th instant.

To-day, Thursday, 22nd inst—"L" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a. m.

2 "L" Coy. Class-firing at Ghat Kopar at 3-25 p.m.

3 "1" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

4 "A" Coy will parade at the Customs House at 5-30 p. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

5 Parade in the Town Hall at 6-30 p.m. for all N C Officers.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Friday 23rd inst—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar is at the disposal of O C "F" Coy. for Class-firing.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m.

2 "1" Coy. Class-firing at Ghat Kopar at 3-25 p.m.

3 "K" Coy (John Connon School) parade on Coy parade ground at 3-50 p.m.

4 All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

Saturday 24th inst—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar is at the disposal of O C "F" Coy. for Class-firing.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

2 "H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 7-30 a.m.

497.—Issue of Arms—Arms and Equipment will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. daily except Sundays.

498.—Enrolment—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows :—

No 6489 Vol D A O'Donnell, No 6490 Vol J G Hall, No 6491 Vol J E Peters, No 6492 Vol S E H Rose, No 6493 Vol A G Arklie, No 6494 Vol M H Doveton, No 6495 Vol C M Croning, No 6496 Vol E L Brown, and No 6497 Vol J Foregard "D" Company.

No 6478 Cadet N La Fromis, No 6479 Cadet E Ternel, No 6480 Cadet W Greengrass, No 6481 Cadet W Thurley, No 6482 Cadet E Clarke, No 6483 Cadet V Reubens, No 6484 Cadet T Cunningham, No 6485 Cadet L Cole, No 6486 Cadet W Wilkinson, No 6487 Cadet G Mayers and No 6488 Cadet L Lester "K" Company.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Marmora," Oct. 23.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Marmora," which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Harnett, Mr W F
Wroughton, Mr and Mrs H W F
Wroughton, Miss
Kiernander, Mrs E N and inft
Smith, Mr and Mrs T
Clarke, Mr and Mrs L A G and inft
White, Mr and Mrs H G N and inft
Deane, Mrs and child
Ireland, Mr and Mrs S G de C
Housden, Mr W P
Stewart, Mr and Mrs A C
Mitchell, Mrs E G
Dobson, Miss G
Wetherell, Mrs and inft
Ashworth, Mrs
Evans, Miss D L
Prescott, Mrs A E
Vost, Mrs and child
Bayley, Mrs M K
Phillip, Mrs B
McCabe, Mr and Mrs W B
Thompson, Mrs J P and 2 infts
Anthony, Mrs
Pratt, Capt E G W
Vass, Mr and Mrs A
Etheridge, Lt and Mrs F and infts
Pricstman, Mrs and child
Meares, Mr C
Rushton, Mrs W H
Deans, Mr R R
Bennett, Miss E
Sweeney, Lt and Mrs R C L
Alleyne, Mrs
Rattigan, Mrs C and infts
Straight, Mr Douglas
Myers, Miss
Baker, Mr and Mrs J E and child
Dowsett, Mr C
Dowsett, Misses
Lawrie, Mrs H G
Mills, Miss K
Giles, Mrs V and 2 infts
Strangways, Master
Scott, Mr J
Bace, Mr G W M
Stewart, Mr D M
Cohen, Mr M

FROM MARSEILLES.

Baig, Major P B
Skinner, Mrs J A C
Harrington, Col H L
Nicol, Mr T
Nicol, Miss R
Howard, Mrs A C
Armstrong, Mr H A
Anderson, Mr and Mrs CA
Williamson, Mr H S
Tweedy, Mrs and child
Yate, Col F H
Scott, Mr and Mrs G F
Gibb, Mr A S
Caddell, Mrs
Skeen, Capt O S
Sister, Mary
Sister, Fonny
Macwatt, Mrs R C
Pope, Lt G
Jopling Rowe, Mrs
Anderson, Major and Mrs C K
Chattle, Mr and Mrs E A
Wood, Mr W H A
Brewster, Mr J F
Day, Mr and Mrs F A H
Wood, Mrs A
Reed, Hon Mr Justice
Lindsay, Lt C S
Young, Mr S
Marcusick, Mr and Mrs E
Mackie, Capt and Mrs P
Fagon, Mr and Mrs H G
Dyer, Mr G N
Fellowes, Capt and Mrs C S
Pisani, Mrs
Rae, Mr and Mrs C S
Carlisle, Lt J
Poddy, Mr A S
Vier, Brig-genl
Lyall, Mrs F J
Pinnington, Mr G D
Grice, Mr W T
Procter, Miss H M
Roberts, Mrs C H and child
Stanyon, Miss
Keighley, Capt and Mrs N A and child
Hill, Mr C R
Cubitt, Miss J
Manning, Mr and Mrs J A
Tate, Mr W
Carmichael, Mrs
Black, Mr D N
White Lady Arnold and child
Craig, Mr T G F
Courthorpe, Mr E A
Powell, Mr A
Dallal, Mrs B J
Strangman, Mr and Mrs
Beechey, Mr H
Crichton, Maj and Mrs R
Daly, Mrs and Miss
Mehtor, Mr and Mrs M S
Seervao, Mrs K
Scott, Lord F G M D
Glasgow, Major
Colwin, Sir Walter
Mcdis, Mrs and Miss
Nicholls, Mrs and infant
Anderson, Lt Col and Mrs and child
Solly, Miss C F
Stewart, Mrs H C
Pullen, Mrs T O
Scoope, Mr A E
Chadwick, Mr H
Sparkes, Mrs H O
Haig, Mr and Mrs H G
Scott, Mr C G
Phillips, Mr F A T

FROM BRINDISI.

Findlay, Mr C S
Skinner, Mr and Mrs S S
Berthoud, Mr C H
Holme, Miss
Browne, Col and Mrs F G
Russill, Major the Hon
Phillips, Mrs K
Cameron, Major and Mrs
Rokerry Nutt, Capt and Mrs A C
Elliott, Lady N
Keir, Mrs J L
Anderson, Mr G L
Bailey, Capt F K
Agarwalla, Mr
Makins, Miss E
Richards, Mr C A
Hopkins, Mr R A
Griffiths, Mr W T
Biscoe, Mr W F
Biscoe, Miss
Biscoe, Mrs
Fleming, Lt E C
Manisty, Mr F H
Rogers, Mrs C
Warren, Mr R M
Rice, Mr H D
Hill, Mrs E G
Eastwood, Miss
Hookin, Mrs
Mavor, Mr W M
Dixon, Mr G
Harrison, Mr R
Mann, Mr D V
Thomson, Mr and Mrs W H
Phillips, Mr C V
Glazebrook, Mr N S
Cheyney, Mrs and infant
Whitehead, Col H R
Campbell, Mr H
H H The Shakoe Saheb Raj Rota
Jeejeebhoy, Mr J
Sivangji, Mr J
Rolland, Capt A
Fox, Mr and Mrs H L
Dickie, Col J
Payne, Mr H A H
Hounsford, Mr L B
Talbot, Mrs G W
Colebrook, Mr A C
Webster, Mr C J
Crump, Miss A
Hilliard, Major H W
Wood, Capt D
Day, Rev J D
Bugsteckc, Mrs A M
Hobart, Mr R C
Beneher, Mr F T
Tollet, Miss
Hutton, Miss
Hutton, Mr A S
Robertson, Mr R
Barbour, Miss
Grant, Mrs
Leslie, Miss A
Riley, Mr E O
Schroeder, Mr G
Smith, Mr H
Sobani, Mr B W E
Stewart, Mr W M
Neilson, Mrs J H
Bhownaggree, Lady
Moore, Mr B
Thiliant, Mr G
Early, Miss
Heaton, Mr B
Scrafton, Mr
White head, Mr J
Munn, Major R E
Stewart, Mrs W M
Clark, Mr B H S
Hudson, Miss A
Crump, Mr E E G
MacDowell, Mr J
Brnendly, Mr Otto
Cann, Mr
Ventus, Mr W B
Boas, Mrs H J
Armstrong, Miss

FROM BRINDISI.

Woelworth, Mr W D
Reid, Mrs
Harding, Mrs C
Harding, Miss
Hollared, Mr R G
Grant, Col C J

FOR KARACHI.

Harrison, Miss
Baskett, Mr H J C
Wigram, Mr L E
Tuedall, Mrs W A
Tuedall, Miss
Langley, Mr and Mrs A
Harding, Major M
Furnival Mrs and infts
Ramsay, Mrs J
Lynn, Mr G R
Tate, Mrs T B and child
Clark, Mrs W R, 2 children
Dossogne, Mr H
Biegel, Mr C J
Musto, Mr A A
Beyts, Mr and Mrs C V
Livathinopulo, Mr F

FOR HONGKONG.

Low, Mr C L
O Hagan, Dr J
Luckinbach, Mrs

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Dawson, Mr T
Pryke, Mr S D
Hart, Mr E C
Earle, Mr E J

FOR BRISBANE.—Roberts, Dr Spencer

FOR WELLINGTON.—Hampton, Mr

A FIRM in Paris is issuing cards, to be worn in the button-hole, bearing the inscription : "I am very well, thank you. I am fully aware of the state of the weather, and have heard all the latest news."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful or as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot ; 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

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Prick your skin with a needle. You will see that it is full of blood. But what kind of blood? Rich and pure? Or thin and impure? Impure blood covers the skin with eczema, rashes, pimples, pustules, salt-rheum, boils, carbuncles, and other sores. These simply tell of something bad down deep in the blood itself. Ointments, washes, powders and cosmetics will not reach the evil. You must take out all impurities from the system with

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

and then see how quickly the skin troubles will disappear.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

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STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PER

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

ACROSS TIBET.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—Since the time of the Tibet Expedition, two successful attempts have made to penetrate from China into India, taking some part of Tibet on the way—by Mr. R. F. Johnston, of the Chinese Consular Service, in his journey from Pekin to Mandalay, and by the Count de Lesdain in his journey "From Pekin to Sikkim" (John Murray). The latter is the more important of the two voyages each of which has been described in book form, because the Count was the first traveller that ever crossed Tibet completely from north to south, and because on his route he traced the Yangtse-Kiang to its source, in a glacier in the Dangla Mountains, Starting from Pekin, Count de Lesdain struck west to the Hoang Ho, in order to explore the little known region of the Ordos Desert: thence after traversing the district of Shansi and Kansu and the Alashan Mountains, the party skirted the Gobi desert and the Zaidam district, crossing a part of the Kuen-lun range into Tibet, and then travelled over the Dangla (19,300 feet) past the Tengri-nor Lake to the Lhassa high road. It will thus be seen that the route taken was parallel to that traversed by Colonel Younghusband on the north and that of Mr. Johnston on the south. It was rendered additionally remarkable by the fact that it was the Count's wedding journey, and that his wife, a young lady of only 19, shared the dangers and difficulties of this toilsome march.

It is evident from his book that the Count's success in this remarkable journey is attributable to three main factors, his care in amassing sufficient provisions for the journey, his somewhat ruthless sacrifice of his spare baggage animals, and his concealment from the Chinese officials of the fact that he intended to enter Tibet. He only obtained passports for Chinese Turkestan, and when he crossed the forbidden frontier he relied on his speed in travelling to outrun the news of his expedition in reaching Lhassa. It is obvious, however, that one of the main grounds of his success was the fact that he did not attempt to reach Lhassa itself, and that just when the Tibetan officials were beginning to become suspicious of his intentions, he took the road to Shigatse and Gartok, instead of that to Lhassa. When he had come thus far the Tibetans might as well allow him to escape from their country by way of India as send him back across the deserts and mountains he had already traversed into China. Thus the main difficulty he had to encounter was that of transport and comissariat. He started with fifty-four baggage animals in all, and expresses his policy with regard to them in the following words :—"I reckoned that by loading thirty-five animals with peas for the nourishment of twelve others, when the grass failed or was poor in quality, and by abandoning these thirty-five when the provisions which they carried were consumed, I should about double our chances of success. I do not pretend to assert that this proceeding was wholly devoid of cruelty in itself; but I argued that it was far more inhuman and blameworthy to sacrifice the lives of my men to the safety for lower animals." However that may be, it is evident that such a prodigal waste of life is only possible to a rich man travelling light, and that the Count's success is no testmonial to this route as an ordinary method of entering India. The provisions for the journey consisted of 6,000 lbs. of peas for the animals, 800 lbs. of rice, 550 lbs. of millet, plenty of salt and sugar, and a little vinegar and Chinese wine. In addition to this a few yak were shot on the journey for fresh meat; but in spite of all these precautions the party arrived at Shigatse in almost the last stage of destitution and starvation. If they had been turned back by the Tibetan officials from the Lhassa high road, they would almost certainly have perished to a man in the deserts of Central Tibet.

The transport and provisions for the journey were collected at An-si-chou on the Chine-Tibetan border, where the Count described himself as a humble merchant in search of furs and skins, who desire to enter upon the high tableland of Tibet to obtain them. This story was probably not believed by all the men, but at least it had the merit of not disclosing his real intentions, and the officials at Lhassa do not seem to have been informed of his presence in the country until it was no longer worth while to turn him back. This was all the more fortunate for the Count because he actually passed the danger points, at which Sven Hedin, the Prince of Orleans and Littledale were all stopped in their respective attempts to reach Lhassa. His immunity at those points doubtless arose from the fact that he was not travelling towards the capital. One of the Count's chief difficulties was the fearfulness and insubordination of his Chinese camp followers. Two of these men died of disease in the course of the journey, one deserted and was frozen to death, and one committed suicide rather than face the unknown dangers of the journey; and the Count was only able to keep them with him by representing to them that they could never get back without a leader across the deserts and mountains that they had already crossed. Some trouble was expected from Tibeto-Mongolian brigands, but none was met with, and the Count gives the Tibetans a better character than former travellers. Perhaps the size and armament of his party had something to do with their immunity from attack. In the part traversed by the Younghushand Expedition, he reports that he did not meet with any special animosity towards Europeans, though his presence was noted and resented much more keenly than in the central lake country. At Shigatse he met the British flag, and from this point onward the Count says no more about the route, as being too well-known for description.

THE OLD TOUGHS.

THE "MADRAS MAIL."—A few months ago the Museum of the Royal United Service Institute was embellished by the addition of the colours of the Corps which, commencing its distinguished career in 1760 as the "Queen's Royal Volunteers" became the 102nd Foot twenty years later, passed that number on to the Madras Fusiliers, and is now in the strange vicissitudes of strenuous time the 1st Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Its present sister battalion was the former 103rd Bombay Fusiliers, inheritors of the glories and the nickname of the "Old Toughs"; and by an agreeable coincidence, just as the tattered colours of the 102nd have come to honoured rest upon the historic walls of Whitehall, some hitherto unpublished information about the ancestors of the 103rd has been contributed to Notes and Queries by Mr. Charles Dalton. The author is a lineal descendant of Trichinopoly's famous defender during the troubles of 1752-53, and an able authority on many obscure incidents in British Military history. His paper is based on materials arduously rescued from the shelves of the Public Records Office, and is styled "The Bombay Regiment, 1662-65." As all the world knows, the Island of Bombay formed a part of the dowry munificently settled by her indulgent parent upon the Infanta Catherine when, in a moment of misplaced confidence, she conferred her hand and heart upon His Majesty Charles II., the Merry Monarch of our island story. It was not at the time of the slightest value; and probably that inimitable observer Pepys voiced the prevailing impression when he recorded in his Diary that the Royal bridegroom had been "chousd by the Portugals" over the deal. The various lurid incidents that ensued between the mangnanimous bestowal of the small territory by the Portuguese Sovereign upon his British son-in-law in 1662, and its actual occupation by the latter's representatives during the cold weather of 1664-65, are enshrined in history. But the ink was hardly dry upon the quissant signatures to that momentous marriage settlement when the remarkable personage "who never did a wise thing or said a foolish one" belied the former portion of the epigram by raising four Companies to garrison the new acquisition. They were placed under two old Royalist Officers, Sir Abraham Shipman, appointed Commander-in-Chief and embryo Royal Governor of Bombay, and Colonel John Hungerford, his Second-in-Command. Shipman had served as a Captain in Sir Nicholas Byron's Foot Regiment during the Civil War, and been knighted by King Charles I; Hungerford had held Farleigh Castle until the Roundheads took the onerous job off his hands. The former, recently granted a reversionary interest in the beacon and lighthouse at Dungeness, now "being minded suddainely to undertake a voyage to East India," discreetly made a Will bequeathing his interests in that monument of national gratitude to his children. He then proceeded with the task immediately confided to him. By March, 1662, all the companies had been completed and gratefully paid up; and on the 6th April they embarked on the Earl of Marlborough's fleet. Each had a Lieutenant, Ensign, two Sergeants, three Corporals, two Drummers, and a hundred Privates. Sir A. Shipman affably commanded No. 1 in addition to his other duties, and was assisted by Lieutenant Price and Ensign Thomas Fowlkes; Colonel Hungerford supervised No. 2. with him (as Barristers say) being Lieutenant Twyning and Ensign Garth: Captain John Shipman (who had smelt powder as an Ensign of Byron's Corps) looked after No. 3, aided by Lieutenant John Cole and Ensign Squire; while Captain Charles Provey, Lieutenant Foster and Ensign John Thorne stood posted to No. 4. The daily rates of pay were as follows:—His Excellency £2; Second-in-Command 12s.; Captain 8s.; Lieutenant 4s.; Ensign 3s.; Sergeant 1s. 6d.; Corporal and Drummer 1s; and Private 9d. Each Captain, moreover, received £100 for collecting a Company. The facings were sea green, in delicate compliment to the supposed Braganza colour.

Bombay was made on the 18th September, and then troubles commenced. The Portuguese Governor rudely "refused to surrender the island to a Government and nation of heretics", and the Earl of Marlborough quite unnecessarily thought he was not strong enough to compel him. George Oxenden declined to extend the Company's hospitality at Surat: and the unfortunate troops were eventually marooned at the island of Anjediva off Goa, the fleet sailing grumblingly Home. Next year, after an abortive mission to the truculent Don at Bombay, Sir A. Shipman died. Colonel Hungerford had also succumbed to the inclemencies of the situation; and the command fell to Colonel Humphrey Cooke, a gentlenan who had apparently accompanied the expedition on the off chance of preferment. Cooke succeeded in making an accommodation with the Viceroy of Goa, and finally, all that was left of those henceforward appropriately designated the "Old Toughs," occupied Bombay. A swagger of melancholy parade was held there on the 25th February, 1664-65, before "the Worppoll Humphrey Cooke, Governor," and there answered to their names only Ensign John Thorne and 111 rank and file. All the rest of the gallant band had left their bones on the dreadful shores of Anjadiva. It is unnecessary to follow the various jinks that ensued. Cooke was disowned and superseded by Sir Gervase Lucas; Lucas died, and was in turn followed by Henry Gary; and Gary handed the settlement over to the Company in 1667. Ensign Thorne and his acclimatised veterans were thereupon offered the choice of disbandment or joining the Company's service, and sagaciously accepted the latter alternative. Thus began the distinguished career of the 1st Bombay Europeans, presently the 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusilier.

It is perhaps an open question whether the memory of their quondam Commandant, Colonel Humphrey Cooke, has not been unduly aspersed. One writer unblushingly describes him as "that political failure and embezzler." But if some of his proceedings are open to comment, so are those of most men. At any rate, he first gained a foothold at Bombay, invited Indian merchants to settle there and gave the impetus to the course of events which made her the important city she is.

CALCUTTA SIGNS AND STREETS.

"THE ENGLISHMAN."—The streets of Calcutta cannot be said to be laid out in a regular criscross or chessboard pattern. A correspondent to the "Times" says this is the case with the streets of London, and he suggests a plan to enable people to find their way about as easily as people can in more modern cities whose streets are usually more on the chessboard principle. The suggestion in simply to make use of the lamp-posts to mark distance north and distance west of some standard point. The plan would work most easily if the square head of each lamp post were oriented correctly N. E. S. W. and then these letters could be marked on the faces. I venture to think that this in itself would be a convenience to the public, apart from the additions now being suggested. If it is too costly, a small arrow pointing north could probably be affixed to the lamp-post without great expense, but it would be a great gain if the distances could also be marked The distances should be in miles, tenths and hundredths. To avoid the confusion of counting in opposite direction from a central spot (like Charing Cross) it would be advisable to count from a corner of the area to be included. Provisionally, I suggest Greenwich as the standard point. It is south-east of London and is almost certainly far enough east, though possibly not far enough south. Accordingly on one (or both) of the east and west faces of the lamp there could be a number such as 832 signifying that the lamp was 8 miles 3 tenths and 2 hundredths west of Greenwich. One hundredth of a mile being 53 feet, these numbers would change quickly from lamp to lamp. Similarly the north and south faces (or one of them) would have another number, 586, signifying that the lamp was nearly 6 miles north of Greenwich.

The correspondent goes on to say: "Suppose, now, a stanger wished to start from the lamp just mentioned for some address in London. Instead of his troubling to identify the street and the house on a map, all he would need would be the two numbers specifying the spot aimed at, say, 1,046 and 1,210. He would know that he must go something over 2 miles west (8 from 10 leaves 2) and nearly six miles north (6 from 12 leaves 6.) He can get greater accuracy if desired. But he could practically find his own way by looking at the numbers on the lamp posts as he went along, and with very little trouble could judge whether an omnibus passing down one of the main arteries would help him." He also points out that the plan would enable people to estimate proper cab fares with fair accuracy. The suggestion is one which might be considered by the Calcutta Corporation as applied to their city. The individual in Calcutta has to depend on his own judgment in finding his way about far more than the traveller in London. Here tramways are few as compared with London buses, and tubes are nil, and the gariwallah and policeman appear to be singularly deficient in their knowledge of the topography of Calcutta.

THE FINEST WALK IN THE WORLD.

Milford Sound in New Zealand.

DEEP in the south-west corner of New Zealand, far from the familiar scenes of travel, lies the celebrated Milford Sound—an inlet of the sea said to surpass in magnificence even the fjords of Norway. Of late years a track has been made overland so the Sound, and this track any one possessing eyes to see with, feet to walk with and a love of Nature at her loneliest and loftiest could scarcely do better than essay. It is but some thirty-three miles in length, traversable, therefore, by the practised walker in one day, though much more profitably allotted two or three. A paternal Government has furnished it with all requisite accommodation, and it must surely be, from the variety, the beauty, and the scale of the scenes through which it passes, one of the loveliest wonders of the world.

At its start the track leads from the head of splendid Lake Te Anau up a mountain valley filled with bush. Before, behind, to left and right, the forest comes unbroken,—vista upon vista, lofty hall past hall, of glorious green, pillared by the great brown limbs and boles of beech-like birches. Half-a-hand deep with velvety moss, embroidered with lichens, dripping with ferns and orchids the branches zigzag mazily among the leafy layers they support. The sun looks a splintered star up there between the tree-tops. Each ray falls like a splash of bright cool radiance through the green, equable bloom,—up yonder striking out to sudden glinting gold the bronzy velvet of a bough; a little lower singling out from its dark background some shower of pendant silver moss; lower yet pelting as with the sparkle and dazzle of wet light the glossy, oleaginous foliage of the undergrowth; and falling finally—to earth? No! the very track is inches thick with brown beechmast; not a speck of earth is to be seen. It is upon cushions of many-hued moss, apple-green, emerald-green, russet, silver and gold green, that the bright shaft comes to rest; or upon surges, knee-deep, waist deep, soaring, arching, exquisitely falling, of the marvellous New Zealand ferns. As you walk up this

ENCHANTING FOREST-AISLE

Parroquets, in colour so like the foliage that they are hard to see, herald you, let us hope inappropriately with cries of "Per-etty bad! per etty bad!" the dainty little fantail (a kind of fly-catcher) comes, friendly and inquisitive, to flirt his tail of brown and white right in the stranger's face; you hear in the deep green air above you the rush of the "kaka's" wings, or see him—he is a parrot—warily walking with turned-in toes along a branch; and cannot fail to meet the long inquisitorial eye of many a pheasant-brown "weka" (woodhen) stalking along the fern, almost wingless, but undismayed, since justly sure of his swift red legs. Few men come here and no dogs; everything is tame.

Light through the trees—a turn of the track—and here is the river. The river! Cleaving the bush, a roadway of radiance, green as pale jade, pellucid as bright air, here on the right it comes, a living floating, flowing jewel. On its bed of cleanest grey and yellow, white and brown, you may count each pebble; in its current you may see every inch of every salmon-trout that flecks it with his waiting bar of length. And now you are out among grey granite boulders upon the river's brink,—and why? what is this? Up the opporite bank, up and still straight up, your climbing eye must go, following the perpendicular bush that climbs so sheer and suddenly from the river-bed up to a height of near three thousand feet; and past the bush, and still straight up, to the belt of scant gold grass and the bare grey crags above; and up, up, up, beyond them still. with your head bent back and your senses all confounded, to the glorious blue and white of a giant glacier, and pure serrated snows upon the sky. You are looking at one of the sides of the river-valley. It does not slope, and it is some six thousand feet in height. The other, perhaps half-a-mile away, is equally high and just as sheer, and presently, as the track ascends and the trees lessen, the frowning, white tipped walls begin to draw together, the valley becomes a canyon, and you realise that you are walking in

A GIGANTIC FURROW

of the earth,—something like the Lauterbrhunen Thal, but more stupendous, and very much more beautiful. At the thirteenth mile, when the head of the valley is at hand (semi-circular in shape, not unlike the half of a split teacup), the track crosses the infant river, and begins swift ascent. Soon the birches vanish, the ferns dwindle and are left. Fuchsia, mountain ribbon-wood with its large clusters of delicate blossoms like those of the cherry and other "scrub" accompany you for a while. Then they, too, cease. The air grows suddenly large and light, and if it is a fine day very much warmer and sweeter, and full of the pleasant familiar music of a thousand tiny thrumming wings. You are out above the tree-limit, upon a rugged mountainside, strown with loose stones softened with the beauty of innumerable Alpine flowers (nearly all yellow or pure white), striped with snow-white cataracts; and presently, as you climb on and reach the saddle, gemmed with little eye-like lakes. This is McKinnon's Pass. Its altitude is some three thousand five hundred feet, and from the saddle on a fine day the prospect is unimaginably fine. Beneath, upon the one side lies the Clinton Valley up which you have come; on the other, that into which you will descend, the valley of the Arthur, its depth and sides blue with the grape-like bloom of distant forest, its shoulders tressed with the white of numberless cascades, its head sublime with snow, and doubly diademed with the tumultuous masses of the mighty Jervois Glacier, and with the incomparable single peak of never-climbed Balloon,—soaring in lonely, delicate magnificence aloft into the deep blue sky or cleaving spear-like, fleecy folds of mist or frowning dark, and terrible with storm. Indeed, splendid though the view is in fine weather, it is a question whether fine weather is the best fortune that can befall the traveller upon the Pass. On a day of storm when the fierce wind all but tears you from the track when every crag hurls water and the creeks swollen with appalling suddenness into roaring volleying white wastes of water are difficult and dangerous to cross, the place is full of a bewildering glory. And what must it be like during those unbeholden months when no foot mars the mounded snow when every creek is dumb, and the majestic "cirque" of mountains round each valley head meets in stainless silence and solemnity the perfect brilliance of the winter's noon, the splendid stars, or tempests of yet mightier splendour, of the unbreathed-on winter's night?

Winding on, over the shoulder of a Balloon, and round the head of the Arthur Valley, the track plunges presenly downhill, and soon re-enters the bush. Over its narrow, rocky path singing creeks fall; above its birch tips ethereal vistas of far mountain glory shine. Mosses, ferns, glossy glancing undergrowth, arabes—ques of brown of walls of green, all are back. Down down—Before long you are deep down in the little cup-like hollow between six great mountains, whence a side-track leads up to the highest cataract in the world, the Sutherland Falls. Who shall describe their beauty? From its unseen glacier-fed lakelet, all but two thousand feet above, in three sheer consecutive leaps which are but one in rainy, whether the escaping stream hurls down against the stern grey crags its eager, pointing, meteoric masses of yeasty white, received at last, amid the spray-glitting forest, in a pool for over veiled in swaying diamond mists, shot and shimmering with rainbows.

Back again to the main track you come, and with it, down and down following the Arthur on its way to the sea. Once you cross the river, by means of a cage, and gain a glorious view from mid-air,—of twin climbing forests, culminating, far up, in snows and cleft asunder, deep down, by the path of green light above which you are hanging. Twice you pass

MAGNIFICENT WATERFALLS

not of course to be compared with the Sutherland but mighty out-bursts still of sound and of bright white upon a world of silent greenness. As the track descends, the riot of greens and browns becomes ever more bewilderingly beautiful. Every rock is a bower of delight every decaying tree a new birth of delicate loveliness. You could gaze for hours upon these treasures,—of ferns like saucers of thin silk, fern like curled green mist, ruches of lichen, mosses, and little lace-like vines in never-ending variety. But the track runs on,—down into the regions of tree-ferns, now, and warm, moist air. Soon you skirt a lake; here and there black snags peep out above the surface and mar the satin of its perfect reflections. It is really only a bit of forest, long ago submerged.

Down, and still down,—till suddenly a nimbler air, a wider water! and there before you stands the stately Mitre Peak, plunging down its thousands of feet of naked scarp and forest-tapestry, sheer into deep sea. The track stops here, perforce; but the traveller, if he is wise will not. He will take boat, and making for himself a track down that wonderful water-paved chasm between the enormous beachless cliffs that rise, mantled part way in warm bush, from sea-verge into snow, will push through until he finds—the wide horizon. For hours or days he has been a witness of Nature's secrets, a sharer of her joys. Amid married loveliness and grandeur he has walked, he has risen with soaring heights and plumbed deep depths and now she offers him her final gift of all,—freedom, space, the glory of the Open Sea.—"Spectator."

THE VALUE OF GAMES.

"A good exemplification of the wide scope of the influences which the school should bring to bear on the development of the scholar's character was provided in the very interesting and suggestive paper read by Mrs. Humphry Ward to the Moral Education Congress," says the "Times" on the use of elementary school play grounds. It is sometimes said that the publicschool boy only learns to play games. Unhappily it is far more completely true that this is just what is not learnt by the child of many of the elementary schools in towns. The tradition of playing games in the places provided for the purpose has been lost among the children of many of the poorer urban districts. The utmost that their unaided imaginations can attain in the way of play is to carry out an imitation funeral.

"Mrs. Ward cited a number of instances of the way in which play-grounds are now often worse than useless. Her plea for the necessity of adult supervision to organise and control games, and to teach, in fact, the children how to play them, will be confirmed by many who have personal knowledge of the poorer parts of London and other great towns.

"The most hopeful means of remedying this serious defect in the life of the elementary school child is probably the more complete organisation of voluntary effort. When, in almost every other field, the complaint is general that our games are becoming too highly organised, the absence of the most elementary organisation of play among poor town children is all the more marked and pathetic.

"The endeavour to develop in the cases of elementary schools that self-organisation which finds among the young its most natural appliecation in games is practically the extension to the children of the poorest classes of the rudiments of that system of self-Government which, since the time of Thomas Arnold, has been the most characteristic feature of what are known as the public schools. The development of the sense of responsibility and loyalty which this system fosters is widely, and justly, recognised as being one of the most valuable means of preparation for an upright and useful life."

SERMONS BY CONTRACT.

"It is not very surprising that the United States, and especially New York, should have been swept for the second time by a tornado of indignation on the subject of syndicated sermons," says the "Glasgow Herald."

"In New York there still remains the tradition of that commercial honour which is familiarly known as 'playing the game,' and naturally enough the ordinary citizen who pays his way does not consider that the man is playing the game, who preaches sermons of from 2,200 to 2,500 words which are 'strictly up to date, contain allusions to current affairs and matters of national interest,' but are also strictly not his own.

"Nor are the methods by which it is attempted to give a limited element of originality to the syndicated sermons likely to improve the position of their users in public esteem. 'We shall not furnish our service to more than one minister in any given city,' may be quite truthfully and even reasonably stated by a publishing firm which sells sermons at 'knockdown prices.' But it is the religious originality not of a particular city or district, but of a particular clergyman that is in question.

"It is not impossible that the strain of modern life may, when the present agitation has exhausted itself lead to a more favourable view being taken of the various methods that seem both surreptitiously and openly to be employed for reducing thought to a mechanical uniformity.

"One New York divine has frankly declared that 'a good secondhand sermon is better than a bad original sermon,' and that 'some persons work so hard in America in general parochial work that they have no time to prepare original discourses. It does not seem to have occurred to this divine that the best cure for a state of matters which has come perilously near to a scandal would be the supplying of every congregation with two pastors, the one to perform parochial work and the other to prepare discourses, which would, it may be hoped, be excellent as well as original."

MLLE. ATOM, the smallest griffon in the world, having a weight of twenty-five ounces, has been sold to Mrs. John T. Windrim, wife of an architect of Philadelphia, for £200, or more than twice its weight in gold. The dog, which was found in a village near Brussels, has fine long hair, is five inches long and four inches high.

THE American Committee of the Olympic Games has (says a Washington correspondent) started a subscription list to raise funds to honour Mr. Mike Murphy, the trainer who handled the team in the London Stadium. It is proposed to ask 1,000 citizens who are interested in track and field athletics to contribute £1 apiece.

BY THE WAY.

THE VAGARIES OF ROULETTE.

IN his roulette-duel with Sir Hiram Maxim, Lord Rosslyn attributes his failure to the predominance of black, the colour which, curiously enough, was so kind to Lord Villiers not long ago at Monte Carlo. It is said that Lord Villiers began with a modest capital of about £2,400, and that a few minutes' ill-fortune at the commencement would have left him penniless. Playing only for an hour in the evening, however, and always on black, he was never a loser, and within a few days was £30,000 ahead of the bank. How inscrutable are the vagaries of roulette was proved one day last December, when No. 6 turned up six times consecutively, enabling two Englishmen to win a very large sum of money. The odds against this run of six times six are said to be no less than 2,496,382,452 to 1.

SMUGGLING INSURANCE POLICIES.

It is commonly said that at Lloyd's one can insure against anything. Has a smuggler, one wonders, ever tried to insure there against the failure of his enterprise? An interesting precedent for such insurance is brought to light in some documents just published by the Historical Society of Geneva. It was in Napoleon's time, when Geneva was the capital of the French Departement du Leman, and the Continental blockade was in force. The Genevans found themselves thereby deprived of the profitable English market for their watches and jewellery. In order to recover it they took to smuggling; and they smuggled on so large a scale that brokers made a business of guaranteeing the safe delivery of their goods at premiums which ranged between 12 and 22 per cent. The rate is interesting to know because it shows us in exact figures how the effectiveness of the Continental blockade was estimated by acute contemporay men of business.

IN DEFENCE OF CHURCH-GOERS.

There is a growing disposition, the "Christian World" points out, to speak in a somewhat depreciatory manner of churchgoers and church members as being no better, but on the whole, rather worse, than those who do not attend church. Our contemporary quotes from a Hereford paper some remarks of the kind referred to, and goes on to say: This loose and vague sort of talk sounds rather fine but it will not for a moment stand the test of application to fact. No doubt a certain number of the better kind of non-churchgoers compare favourably with the worse kind of churchgoers. But that is not a fair comparison. Taking churchgoers and non-churchgoers in the mass, it is the former who are doing the main part of the self-sacrificing work for the good of individuals and community. The Christ spirit, we hope, is being more and more diffused in the general community, but that does not justify the wildly erroneous assertion that the Christ spirit is being transferred from the Church to the world." The Church is still everywhere the centre from which that spirit is diffused. The Church and its members are, the "Christian World" admits, faulty enough, but it rightly adds that no good is done to anybody by foolish and indiscriminate railing against them.

BOOMING TIMES IN CYPRUS.

The prosperity of Cyprus seems to be advancing by leaps and bounds. It appears from the annual report of the High Commissioner for the Island that during the last five years the revenue has increased by 50 per cent., and in the year under review the revenue of £361,810 was nearly £66,000 in excess of the expenditure. It is, the report declares, no exaggeration to say that the island has reached a height of prosperity which has not been exceeded since the occupation thirty years ago. Poverty as it is in England is unknown. It is in these times a relief to read of prosperity anywhere.

UNFORTUNATELY SITUATED.

In some respects, points out the acting Chief Secretary to the Government the island is unfortunately situated geographically. Although almost within sight of Port Said, Cyprus yet lies in no direct route, and consequently, few regular lines of steamers call at its ports. Our military power is represented by a single company of British troops, though there is ample room for a larger force, which would benefit materially by the summer change from the arid plains of Egypt to the Troodos Hills. Visits from the Mediterranean Fleet are few and far between, and little money consequently circulates from either naval or military sources. Yet with good seasons and the continuance of support from the home Government the author of the report is confident that Cyprus will rank among the most prosperous parts of the Empire.

A LIFE'S SAVINGS—DRINK AND RACING.

A tall, gaunt, typical Westerner, says the "British Australian," told Judge Rogers in the Sydney District Court recently, in the most matter-of-fact way that he had "gone through" about £500 in a few days with "drinking, gambling, and racing." Most of his betting had been done on western courses, and this called from his honour the query: "But £5 is a pretty big bet out there, isn't it?" "Not much, sir," replied witness. "They think nothing of £400 to £300 and £600 to £300 with the books out there." "And this £500 you got rid of so quickly," said the judge, "how long did it take you to save that amount?" The witness's reply and the offhand tone of it staggered the Court, "All my life," he said.

CONVERSATION.

[The "Gil Blas" complains that the vogue of games has killed the art of conversation.]

I dwelt on the landscape, of purple and green;
On the babbling stream at our feet;
On the life of the peasant, untroubled, serene,
Knowing nothing of guile or deceit.
"Is there aught except Nature," I asked,
"that is true?"
But he only replied, with a grin:
"There's nothing but motoring, really, to do
Till the cubbing comes in!"

Then the world and its peoples I passed in array,
And a scheme of reform I advanced
By which war and its perils should be put away
And the blessings of life be enhanced.
"I would place all men equals in all things,"
I said,
"If a word-wide dominion were mine!"
And he murmured, despondently shaking his head:
"My handicap's nine!"

Of topical matters, dishsartened, I spoke,
While silent he sat, and perplexed:
Of Hops and Hyde Park I adventured a joke;
Of what Wilbur Wright would do next.
Of Lasker and Tarrasch, and how the White Knight
Might have triumphed by devions ways.
Then, at last, did he chortle, and coo, with delight!
"I backed it both ways!"

Of science, diplomacy, beer, and Free Trade,
Of Saving of Daylight, and stocks
I spoke by the hour; but no motion he made.
Then I touched upon fiction, and frocks;
The truth of the teaching of Tolstoy I proved,
And the dangers of "booms" and of "slumps."
But he said, to convince me each left him unmoved!
"I make it 'no trumps'!"

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Over and over again clever and capable people find themselves without a scrap of energy to do the work that is offered them, and this actually was the predicament of a skilled and experienced hospital nurse, who tells us she was so prostrated by nervous exhaustion and overwork, that had it not been for the abundant energy and nerve force she derived from Phosferine, she must have refused a most desirable appointment. Our correspondent states that whenever she feels her work getting 'too much' for her she braces up her system with a course of Phosferine; such an assurance from a trained hospital nurse is practical evidence of the unfailing efficacy of Phosferine in all nervous disorders. There is proof—absolute *proof*, from the Royal Families of Europe, proof from great doctors like Dr. Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., from famous singers like Caruso, athletes so renowned as C. B. Fry and Apollo, proof final and conclusive that whatever nervous disorder they suffered from, Phosferine *cured* it, however exhausted the system was, Phosferine *recreated* and *increased* their energy and vitality.

Cured Outright.

A Hospital Nurse writes:—"On several occasions I have derived great benefit from taking Phosferine. The last time after nursing a near relation through a long and trying illness, I was thoroughly exhausted and run down, and the slightest exertion made me painfully tired, but even one bottle of Phosferine worked wonders, the distressing symptoms disappeared, and I can now walk miles without experiencing any feeling of fatigue or weakness. In other respects I have found Phosferine an excellent tonic and restorative for overwrought nerves, and in any derangement of the nervous system it is a remedy that I can confidently rely upon to fulfil all that it claims to accomplish. Particularly for the long hours and careful attention that I must necessarily devote to my cases, the best preparation is a course of Phosferine, as in this way I obtain sufficient energy to carry out the most exacting work without feeling any ill effects."—April 29, 1908. (Name and address on request).

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The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Emperor of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

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HIGH COURT.

A BOGUS WATER SCHEME.

Issue of Commissions.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of an appeal from a division of Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in the case of Keshav Bhagwant Tamane, formerly Secretary to the Raja of Sindh Khed, and latterly to his widow Rani. The Magistrate had convicted the accused and sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of cheating and dishonestly inducing Chunilal Luckmidas, Manager of Mulji Haridas and Co., Iron Merchants, Carnac Bunder, to deliver Rs. 5,286, being deposit in connection with a water scheme.

Mr. Kolasker, with Mr. H. P. Dashir, on behalf of the accused, applied to their Lordships for the issue of a Commission to Hyderabad and Nagpur. Mr. Kazi Kabirudin opposed the application, saying that the matter had been thoroughly inquired into by the Magistrate.

The accused was in the service of the Raja Bajirao Mansingrao Jadav, from July 1905 to 5th January, 1906, on which date the Raja died; since then, he was in the service of the widow, Rani Yamunabai, till the middle of June, 1906. The Magistrate, in the course of his judgment, had remarked that it appeared from the inquiries made by the complainant on the spot that the whole story of the water scheme at Deolgaon Raja was a bogus one. The accused denied it. But the complainant's story was supported by the evidence taken on Commission of Khan Bahadur Manekshah Dastur, District and Sessions Judge of Akola; of Venktesh Ramchandra Madhelkar, receiver of the Deolgaon Samasthan; of the widow Rani Yamunabai; and of her father, Govindrao Dharmapa Desai. This, said Mr. Setalvad, was a huge swindle on the accused's part; but taking into consideration the period of custody he had been under, the Court sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

Deolgaon Samasthan has a population of 13,000 souls; there, the family-god of the Jadavs, Shri Balaji, has a shrine of sanctity, which is visited by about one lakh of pilgrims at the time of the annual fair, when great scarcity of water is experienced. The family of the Jadavs is an ancient one; among others Jijabai, mother of Shivaji, the founder of the Maratta rule, being a lineal descendant of it. The Jadavs hold several jagirs in the Berars, in the Nizam's Dominions, and in places in the Bombay Presidency; and get an annual commutation cash allowance from the Nizam's treasury in lieu of levying their chouth and sardeshmukhi rights.

Affidavits of Yeshodabai, wife of the accused, and of Mr. H. P. Dastur, then accused's pleader, showed that after the conviction of the accused, the accused's papers were delivered to Yeshodabai by order of the Rani Yamunabhai. Among them were found copies of documents addressed to the Hon. Mr. A. J. Dunlop, C. I. E., Revenue Commissioner to H. H. the Nizam, from which it appeared that on the 13th March, 1906, the Rani had applied for Rs. 50,000, out of a balance of money due to her, to enable her to defray part of the expenses of the water-works scheme of Deolgaon, which she wanted to bestow as a charity in commemoration of her deceased husband, his father Raja Mansingrao, and others. The whole scheme was estimated to cost two lakhs of rupees. Commissions were asked to be issued for the examination of Mr. Dunlop; of the Judicial Superintendent and Awal Talukdar at Aurungabad; and for the examination at Nagpur of Mr. C. V. Naidu, Barrister, the legal adviser of the Jadavs, to produce documents, plans and estimates of the water-works.

Yeshodabai, the accused's wife, further averred in her affidavit, that the Raja had died of poison; her husband had to make a statement in connection with it to the Nizam's Police. This evoked bitter enmity against him, particularly from the Rani's near relations and those suspected of being implicated in the crime. Her husband was dismissed; all his belongings were taken away from him; and he was considerably maltreated.

Their Lordships granted the Commissions applied for; and suspended the accused's sentence.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, Vacation Judge, presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

Re AMILAL JADOVJI.

The Hon. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs Ardasir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co., on behalf of the insolvent, applied for a provisional interim order for one month. His Lordship granted a provisional interim order till the next Court day.

Re KARSANDAS NATHU.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. The learned counsel said that his client was in jail. His Lordship granted the usual interim order.

Re GOVERDHANDAS PURSHOTUM.

On the application of Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, his Lordship granted the usual interim order, with leave to amend the schedule.

Re MOLEDINA OOMER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co., appeared on behalf of Mr. D. J. Tata and Mr. R. J. Tata, creditors, and opposed the application. With a view to enable the insolvent to reply to the affidavit of the opposing creditors, his Lordship adjourned the matter till the next Court day without protection.

Re DINSHAH SORABJI TALATI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, applied for and obtained an extension of the interim order till January next.

Re HURBHAGWANDAS CHANDUMUL AND OTHERS.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvents, applied for two months' extension of the interim order, remarking that his clients had been assisting the Official Assignee in collecting the outstanding debts. The application was granted.

Re SHIVNATH RAGHUNATH.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for two months' extension of the interem order, which was granted.

Re VIRJI THETSEY.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order with leave to amend the schedule. Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for a creditor, opposed the application, remarking that the insolvent filed his petition twelve months ago, but had taken no steps to proceed with the insolvency. His Lordship gave insolvent one month's interim order on the understanding that he should serve the notices to the creditors within a fortnight.

Re PADAMSEY RATANSEY.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order till December next.

Re LAKHAMSEY MOTI.

On the application of Mr. Manker, this insolvent was granted two months' extension of his interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges:—J. F. De Souza, Naoroji Jehangir Balliwalla, Reginald William Phillips, Dosa Hira Kadia and another, Kaikhosru Merwanji Keravalla, Cassum Mahomed and another, Narayen Nanu and another, Shaik Sajmiya Imambhoy, Pragji Vithaldas, and Cassumkhan Ahmedkhan and others.

NUMBER AND LOCATION OF LIQUOR SHOPS.

Constitution of Local Committees.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A Government Resolution bearing on the above subject has just been issued. I beg to offer a few remarks on it. Government wishes to have "local option consulted more systematically and recorded more definitely" regarding the number and location of liquor shops and it is for this declared purpose that local Committees are going to be appointed. Each of these Committees is to consist, as a general rule, of three official members, and two non-official members elected by the Municipality of the place. This constitution on the face of it frustrates the object for which the Committees are apparently formed, namely, "to consult local option more systematically and record it more definitely." How could local opinion be ascertained by means of Committees which have, each of them, a decided majority of officials with Collector as President. If you really want to know the mind of the public, and that is your declared intention, it can only be done by means of Committees which have on them popular representatives and no others. One entirely fails to understand how Committees constituted differently can at all claim to represent local opinion. The new Committees can at best represent official views formed after consultation with non-official members. But they are brought into existence for absolutely no other purpose than consulting public opinion. There was no necessity for creating one more institution to know what the already existing machinery can best supply. The principle of local option, says Lord Morley in reply to the deputation which waited on him last year, can safely be extended to India. The Excise Committee, however, recommend that "the settlement of the sites of shops in the larger cities might with advantage be carried out by the revenue authority in concert with a local Committee properly representative of the population affected." The last words of the recommendation deserve to be noticed with special care because they seem to be specially neglected by the Bombay Government. The Government of India looks on the grant of local option not only with indifference but with positive dread. Acting on the recommendation of the Excise Committee it simply suggests that the Committee in question might consist of (1) the District Officer, (2) the District Superintendent of Police, (3) the Chairman of the Municipality, and (4) the members (or a selected member) of each ward separately; and leaves the precise constitution of the Committee to be formed by Local Governments. The Excise Commission would recommend only "consultative" bodies with no powers but would have those bodies "properly representative of the population affected." Now mark the change. The Government of India would have these Committees (which are to be representative of the population affected) adulterated with an admixture of officials. They further say that the Collector should, before each periodical auction, consult the local Committee if possible personally. These periodical auctions, it should be noted, fall every year, as far as this Presidency is concerned, in the six districts of the Maharashtra. The Government of India say nothing of "official majority," nay, by the constitution they propose, official majority is an impossibility. The Bombay Government, in its recent Resolution, wrongly leads us to believe that in the matter of official majority on the Committee the Government of India is on its side. The Bombay Government of its own free will improves upon the suggestions of the Government of India and orders the official majority on a body which is to represent popular opinion and which is avowedly formed for that purpose and no other. The Government of India suggest the nomination of only two Government officials on a Committee of mainly non-official members. The Bombay Government does not see this nor understands the propriety of it. It orders for a decided official majority and says that it cannot do without it. It does away with "Chairman of the Municipality" proposed by the Government of India and would have in his place a 'pucca' Government official in the person of the City Magistrate himself. The Government of India asks the Collector to convene the Committee every year but the Government of Bombay would give him a choice of three years, which is simply amusing if not ludicrous. In the Resolution the Government assert that suggestions which the Poona Temperance Association had been invited to submit were considered by Government. The Poona Association submitted that the Poona Committee should be constituted as follows:—The Collector, the City Magistrate, the Superintendent of Police, two representatives elected by the City Municipality and two by the Temperance Association. This recommendation has been, as if copied almost word for word in the Resolution itself except, of course, the concluding clause: "and two by the Temperance Association." The Association expected to be represented on the Committee. His Excellency has expressed the earnest desire of Government to work hand in hand with them, and the Association was invited to submit its suggestions but has at last been baulked of its due share in the gift. If those that work among the people and for the people in the cause of Temperance are to have no voice in the Committee, who else should have it? That the same Government which in England is staking their very existence on the passing of a law which gives the people the right of local option and is boldly facing hostile demonstrations of several lakhs of people at a single meeting, should in this proverbially sober country, with entire public opinion at its back and with certain prospect for exciting deepest gratitude for every step taken to check this 'new dire additional plague,' falter palpably at each succeeding step to grant what is perhaps a more most distant shadow of local option, is nothing but a queer irony of fate. For what after all are these Committees, even as conceived at their first stage? They are evidently mere "Advisory" Boards. They are simply to proffer counsel when fortunately called on to do so. They have got no other duties or functions. But even mere Advisory Councils are in these days of Clark and Minto and Morley to have a decided official majority.—Yours, &c.,

S. G. LAWATE.

Poona, October 20.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson sailed from Europe in the P. and O. "Macedonia," which is due at Bombay on the 6th proximo, and he is expected at Simla about Monday the 9th, when he relieves Mr. Meston, the latter then reverting to the Finance Secretaryship to the Government of India, a post in which he remains until the Budget has issued at the end of March next, as it is now settled that Mr. Meyer, the permanent Finance Secretary, who is writing the Decentralisation Commission's Report at home does not return to India until after the end of the Calcutta season.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday Bombay evening, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presiding. After transacting business of a formal nature, the Committee considered a letter from Mr. Jehangir N. Patel, dated the 11th August, 1908, stating that the prevalence of typhoid fever at and around Grant Road needs no demonstration; that there is hardly a single house where one or two cases have not been recorded; that this state of things can only be accounted for by the insanitary condition of an open space behind Moos Buildings, utilized for storing firewood, where water and m ud accumulates between piles of wood, and by the stable adjoining Moos Buildings which accommodates about 150 head of milch-cattle; that there is a long two-storied chawl opposite the stable, occupied by a very large number of Victoria-wallas and milk-men; that a single shower is sufficient to swamp the open space between the stable and the chawl, and the passers-by have, in order to reach the chawl, to wade knee-deep in water and mud—the breeding ground for fleas and mosquitoes.

It was resolved to forward the matter to the Corporation with the recommendation that the above letter be replied to in terms of the Commissioner's letter, which letter stated:— "With reference to Standing Committee Resolution No. 3359 of the 16th August last, regarding the alleged prevalence of typhoid fever at and around Grant Road, I have the honour to forward herewith for the information of the Standing Committee a copy of the report No. 16171 of 2nd October, 1908, from the Executive Health Officer, and to state that the Drainage Engineer reports that the livery and milch-cattle stables referred to have been properly paved, trapped and connected to the Municipal sewer and the drainage arrangements are working satisfactorily."

The following is the letter dated the 2nd October, 1908, from the Executive Health Officer to the Commissioner:—

"I have the honour to submit my report. Mr. Jehangir N. Patel in his letter to the Chairman, Bombay Municipal Standing Committee, dated 11th August, 1908, states that 'the prevalence of typhoid fever at and around Grant Road needs no demonstration. There is hardly a single house where one or two cases have not been recorded. This is particularly noticed in those houses which are situated near the Grant Road Tram Terminus.' This statement of Mr. Patel would lead one to suppose that typhoid fever was prevalent to an alarming extent in the houses close to the Grant Road Tram Terminus. From personal enquiries made by me of certain medical gentlemen practising in this locality and from the records of infectious disease cases notified to this office, I am in a position to declare that this statement of Mr. Patel is very greatly exaggerated. During the year 1907 there were only two cases of typhoid fever notified as having occurred on the particular portion of Grant Road, referred to by the complainant. In the current year, prior to the date of the complainant's letter, there has only been one case of typhoid fever in Chawl No. 265, Grant Road. Since then, another mild case of the same disease has been notified from the same chawl, but it occurred nearly a month after the receipt of the complainant's letter. Beyond these four cases, which have occurred in an interval of nearly two years, I have not been able to detect any more in the locality referred to by the complainant, nor could the complainant himself, when interviewed by the District Registrar, No. 8 District, point out any case beyond the one that occurred in Chawl No. 265 prior to the receipt of his complaint. I have already stated that my own personal enquiries with the medical gentlemen practising in this locality have elicited nothing to support the complainant's statement, which is certainly very wide of the mark, and naturally detracts from the value of his complaint. Now as regards the nuisances referred to by him. The open space behind Moos Buildings belong to Messrs. Rustom and Kavasji S. Powvalla. At present there are two or three wood stacks on this land, but as there is a storm-water drain on the premises, very little rain water collects on it. The owners have devised a scheme of improving this land by dividing it into building plots, with open spaces around the latter, and already three or four buildings are in course of construction on it at the present moment. There is therefore no necessity to take any action in connection with this land, nor is there any particular nuisance on it which calls for any such action. To the west of Messrs. Powvalla's land there is a livery stable belonging to Mr. Vithaldas Gopaldas. To the east of this stable there is a chawl which is occupied by the tenants of the stable. Complainant draws particular attention to a passage between these two structures, and states that it is swamped with water and mud. The passage in question is not properly metalled and levelled, and it therefore becomes readily cut up in the monsoon months. No rain water accumulates on it for any length of time, because there is a very efficient storm-water drain on the premises which serves to carry off the rain water as quickly as possible. The owner has been called upon to level and metal this passage. No action is necessary either in connection with the livery stable, or the milch-cattle stable, both of which are licensed, and have been built in accordance with the Municipal Bye-laws."

HYDERABAD RELIEF FUND.

Previously acknowledged ....Rs.	86064-1-0
Messrs Chugondas and Co.....	101
An Anglo-Indian.....	100
Messrs Munji Nathoobhoy & Co.	100
Messrs Nandlal Lakhmanbhai and Pranlal Lakhmanbhai of Bhavnagar.....	100
Messrs Byrne, Nanji and Co.....	51
A Cutchi Memon.....	51
Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy.....	50
D. A. C.....	25
In loving memory of Bomanji Pestonji Master and Bai Ratanji Bomanji Master.....	25
In loving memory of M. X. I.....	20
Messrs S. R. Botlewala and Co....	15
Mr. Jamsetji Cursetji Dubash (16-10-08).....	15
Thueker Shivlal Jagjiwan.....	5
Mr. Edulji Dossabhai Bharucha (through Mr. Maneckji Masani.)	5
Asham Ahuramazda.....	5
Mr. Kesondas Jagjivan (Gondal)...	5
M. R. D.....	5
A Parsi.....	5
Total Rs.	86,747-1-0

DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY.
21st October 1908.

According to the Washington Bureau of Manufactures, an invention has been made by a native of Galacia, whereby the demand for coal for domestic purposes will be greatly diminished. The inventor, an engineer, has made a combination of crude petroleum, cinders and sand into bricks, or briquettes, which may be used as fuel by any household in place of coal. A hundred kilos (220.4lb) will it is said cost only 4s. A society has been formed for the purpose of manufacturing these bricks with a capital of £40,600, and a factory is to be placed in operation at Florisdorf.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ADVICE TO THE NERVOUS WOMAN.

If the throng of women who are troubled with "nervous," general lassitude, and "that weary feeling," of which so many complain will follow this daily curriculum for one week they will feel so greatly benefited at the expiration of that time that they will cheerfully continue a few short weeks and effect a cure. First, lay aside your corset, at least for a time. Give your organs room to expand and assume their natural positions. No matter if you do look somewhat untidy at first; you will soon find a way to arrange your clothing which will look well, at the same time affording greater freedom and comfort. Arising in the morning, throw the window open wide. Inhale deep, full breaths—at least twenty—and slowly exhale, simultaneously thinking how well and cheerful you feel. Then take light exercise for ten minutes. Exercize all the muscles of the legs and arms by a circular movement. Bend the head backwards and forwards to the right and left, in a slow easy manner so as to exercise the neck, and try touching the floor with the hands without bending the knees. Follow this with a quick cold or warm bath, and a good, brisk rub with a coarse towel until the skin is red and you feel the warm blood tingling through your body. Cleanse your mouth thoroughly. Drink at least two glasses of clear, cold water.

WINDOWS WIDE OPEN, PLEASE!

Now comes the especial part that acts directly on the nerves. Learn to control yourself. With windows open wide, throw yourself on the couch or bed and cover lightly, yet warmly. Relax every muscle in the body. Close your eyes. Get as nearly passive as you can. Breathe in a deep, full breath, and while exhaling count ten, slowly. Keep your mind on the numbers. Repeat at least ten times. Lie still for a few moments. This relaxing and passive condition will be hard at first, but keep at it, for it creates such a soothing, restful feeling that ere you are aware drowsiness overtakes you. Sleep a few minutes if you can. Women troubled with nervousness will find a simple arrangement of the hair is best. Arise, brush your hair with long strokes, comb out carefully and arrange comfortably. Comfort is one of the great essentials. Dress in keeping with the season and take care there are no tight waist bands. Eat that which agrees with you and use you own judgment as to quantity. Fruit is generally good in the morning, but each individual should be guided by his own reason and experience. If you have household duties go about them cheerfully, trying constantly to stop the rush of thought that crowds the mind of the nervous being. As soon as you find your head "ready to run away with itself" stop whatever you may be doing, go outdoors and inhale a few breaths of fresh air, filling the lungs to their fullest capacity. Come in and lie down for a short while—two minutes, if you cannot take longer. Relax all of your muscles and keep your mind as free from thought as you can. After a few days of this you will feel greatly benefited. If you can so arrange it, go for a walk in the morning, even though it be short. The fresh air will do you good, always remembering to take deep, full breaths. About eleven o'clock take a couple of glasses of cold water or milk. If milk sip it slowly so that it will digest properly.

KEEP AWAY FROM MELODRAMAS.

At noon eat moderately, and if you still feel that it is necessary to take a liquid with your meal try milk or cocoa. Do not stay in the house in the afternoon. Go out! Keep out as long as you can! Do not talk nerves or listen to any one that talks sickness of any kind. Keep away from melodramas. Go to a good farce-comedy and laugh heartily. Avoid excitement and shun the person who persists in telling you how bad you look.

Cultivate a smile. There is a magic in it. Smile and you will feel happy and wonder why. Have dinner early if possible, so that the organs will be rested before retiring time. Avoid sweets and highly seasoned dishes. Stop drinking tea and coffee and leave all alcoholic beverages severely alone. Try to think of all the pleasant events in your life. You will be surprised at all the cheerful moments you have had. If you go for a drive lean back in your seat. Assume a perfectly comfortable position and rest. Do not wonder why the conveyance does not go faster and do not worry about the time it takes to reach your destination. Retire to your room early. When you close the door, shut your troubles out. Do not take any cares to bed. Take a sponge bath and rub the body until in a warm glow. Braid your hair loosely, open at least one window wide, even though the weather be cold. Have warm lightweight bed covering. When you get in bed relax every muscle, think how soothed and rested you feel, and ere you are resting five minutes you will be in the arms of Morpheus. During the week take two good warm baths; use a flesh brush freely. Follow this with a cold sponge bath, rubbing briskly. Change the clothing twice a week, oftener if possible. Take this simple treatment for one week and realising its true worth you will persevere until the day will come when you can control your nerves with more ease than they controlled you.

SHIPWRECKED MAN'S "LETTER."

Farewell Message on a Lath.

A piece of wood about four inches in length—part of a ceiling lath—upon which had been cut:

B. L. W. A. T. T.
452. 28 ST.
BKLNNY

constituted the "letter" which a shipwrecked man believing that death was imminent, "worth" to his wife.

The story of how this strange letter came to be written was recently told by Captain William F. Watt, at the office of the Shipwrecked Mariners Society. On Tuesday Captain Watt reached London from Rotterdam, where he had been landed by the steamship "Manchester Spinner," which in mid-Atlantic had rescued him and his crew from the roof of the cabin of the water-logged schooner "Grenada," on which they had spent four days and three nights without food, water or shelter.

The "Grenada," said Captain Watt, "sailed from New Brunswick on August 9th with a cargo of laths for Vineyard Haven, Massachusetts. On August 27th a hurricane stripped every sail from the vessel and turned her on her beam ends. Subsequently the sea poured into the ship and water-logged her. With no time to collect either water or food, the eight of us climbed on to the top of the cabin—25ft. by 30ft. We had no covering beyond two strips of canvas. Rain fell pitilessly, and at night it was bitterly cold. The next day I rigged a flag of distress from a bed spread.

"Hunger and thirst tortured us as the days went on, and several vessels passed without seeing our signals. We all prayed for help, but on the fourth day I began to give up hope and I scratched the message to my wife on the piece of wood, which I intended to tie to a ring which she had given me. I cut her name, "B. L. Watt," then the number of our house, 452, and the street, 28th-Street, and 'BKLN' for Brooklyn, N. Y. On the afternoon of the day on which I wrote the message, however, the "Manchester Spinner" sighted us and took us aboard. When we were rescued some of the "Grenada's" crew were helpless and almost unconscious."

PROFESSOR SADLER ON MORAL TEACHINGS.

Prof. Sadler was the President of the Moral Education Congress, which has been sitting in London, and his address was very striking.

"Every nation," he said to the French delegates "contributed its share to the solution of the problem of teaching morality in schools, and England owed much to the countries of the continent and America and she numbered among her great teachers men like Calvin, Montaigne, Pascal, Fenelon, and Rousseau.

"Turning to the German delegates, he said every student of the art and method of education felt every day his obligations to German thought and German power of organisation. The decision of many moral questions in public life was largely determined by the great writers of the German-speaking peoples, by men like Luther, Melancthon Comenius, Kant, Fichter, Pestalozzi, Frobel, and Herbart, to say nothing of teachers still living and of Friedrich Paulsen, who had recently gone to his grave.

"The continuation school system of Germany, Switzerland, and Austria had special interest for them, and the idea which had had most influence upon modern educational theory was the doctrine of evolution, and the development of that doctrine was a work which the nations had shared.

"To the delegates from the different parts of the British Empire, the United States, and the European and other countries which he had not already named he said those whose work lies in education in this country would not wish that occasion to pass without mention being made of their especial indebtedness to the educational thought and experiment of the United States and to the lessons taught by the people's high schools in Scandinavia, still strong through the spirit of brotherliness and of hearty humanism which they derived from their founders, Grundtvig and Kristen Kold.

OBLIGATIONS TO TOLSTOY AND THE JAPANESE.

"Two other great obligations were in the thoughts of many present there that they. One was their debt to the genius of Tolstoy, challenging them by its great sincerity of motive and frankness of utterance honestly to test the foundations of those principles in respect of which their judgment might remain at variance with his; the other was their obligation to those who had helped them to realise the moral dignity and power of the great tradition of Japanese training, with its stern inculcation of patriotic duty and austere repression of self-will."

Professor Sadler "emphasised three points as deserving special consideration. First, how far was it possible, under present conditions, for the public elementary schools, which trained the vast majority of the citizens of the future, to furnish for their pupils the precious character-forming influence of a corporate school life? Was it not desirable that the classes, committed to the charge of the teachers, should be made smaller? Could a teacher individualise more than thirty or thirty-five pupils in one class?

"Secondly, should not more be done in the course of preparation at the day training college, especially to give teachers the opportunity of more systematic preparation for the duty of moral education? Thirdly, was it not necessary that under the conditions of modern life more should be done to give educational help and guidance to young people during the years of adolescence? So far as statistics enabled them to judge the true state of the case, not more than one out of every three children who left the elementary schools of England and Wales, at thirteen and fourteen years of age, received during the years which followed any kind of systematic educational care."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND RELIGION.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Carnarvon this week, said:

"There are people who seem to imagine that the days of religion are past, that religion has served its purpose, that it has exhausted its mandate, that it was all very well to shackle and bridle the savagery of our ancestors, but they consider themselves to be free men. It was all very well to give men a solace and hope in the slough of poverty, but now they are prosperous and they have no further use for it. I was very much struck on the Continent—and I am always impressed every time I go there—by the fact that the men had abandoned the churches there. You go to the churches practically in every Continental country, and you find that they are thronged with women—hardly any men there at all. The woman, true to their old and noble traditions in the past, still linger around the Cross, when others have left it. But the men have gone, and it is largely attributable to the fact that during the forty years of peace which Europe has enjoyed men have become prosperous, men have become rich, and their hearts have waxed gross with material prosperity.

"But no nation has ever done that without paying the penalty. There is a growing tendency to treat religion as if it were but a stage in the march of humanity towards a higher civilisation—a stage along which the race must pass, but which it must, in spite of the beauty and grandeur of its scenery, leave behind it if it means to reach a more exalted destiny. This is no new attitude on the part of the mankind. It has passed through this phase many a time in its history. It sometimes means that the human race is entering upon a dreary march through the parched, arid plains which are stretched between one form of religious thought, which it quits for ever, and a purer and noble faith which is awaiting it at the end of its journey.

"Wales had a long tramp across such a desert are if reached, footsore and weary, the fertile oasis of the religious revival of the eighteenth century. It is not the first time that a long ramble through the wilderness has been the making of a nation. Human nature in its essence is the same, in every age and in every dispensation, and religion provides for the fundamental needs of human life.

"The joys and perils of life are always the same, and when the wise men who from the altitude of their self-sufficiency shun the churches can think of some more effective agency to guide men and women through the dangerous paths of life, for strengthening their hearts to bear the inevitable sorrows of life—some idea or system or scheme of things that will light up the valley of the shadows, and will swallow death in victory, as the religion of Christ has done in the experience of untold myriads who put their trust in Him, then we, the simple people of the hills, may give up the building of chapels and churches. But until that new ideal is revealed we will go on finding a new pride and a new pleasure in making sacrifices for the old cause that saved our fathers."

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, OCT. 22, 1908.

THE GOVERNOR IN THE DISTRICTS.

DURING his tour in the Southern Division, his Excellency the Governor has not indulged in long speeches, but what he has said has been very much to the point. At Belgaum, for example, replying to the Municipal address, Sir George Clarke accepted with pleasure the assurance that the citizens of Belgaum have no sympathy with the party which is endeavouring to create disorder. As he stated in the Legislative Council, his Excellency continued, the Government will, in the interest of the people, "do its utmost to suppress the prevailing anarchy and race hatred, and to root out the bomb conspiracy, which has thrown an undeserved stain upon the fair fame of India and is already hampering progress in several ways." Further, he claimed support "in checking the participation of boys in a propaganda subversive of order and gravely injurious to their training for the duties of good citizenship. Government, as you have pointed out, has liberally assisted you in various directions, and I count on your reciprocal co-operation in preventing the spread of anarchical ideas and the dissemination of falsehood. It is only by such co-operation that we can hope to allay the unrest and to secure the peaceful progress of the Presidency." At Bijapur, his Excellency welcomed a strong condemnation of the anarchical methods which have been introduced into India in recent years and "which are foreign to the character of the people." The section which directly and indirectly encourages these methods, he said, may be numerically small; but its activities are widespread and the moral and material injury which it is causing are undoubtedly serious. "It is the duty of all who have the welfare of the people at heart to lose no opportunity of showing their detestation of proceedings which, if unchecked, can only lead to disaster. Government will do its best to remove all real grievances which are brought to its notice; but we shall not hesitate to use the powers of the law against the preachers and the organizers of revolution. Here, in Bijapur, you have, as you have said, sympathetic officers who are striving to help the people. They require your help in carrying out their difficult duties, and it is only by kindly co-operation between you both that the working of the administration can be rendered smooth and progressive."

We welcome these condemnations of anarchical methods and of seditious teachings and preachings as we approve of the appeals to right-thinking men to co-operate with Government and its officials in securing harmony and good-will and a just recognition of the claims of the administration upon them. It is no exaggeration of fact to state that the methods of the Extremists and their myrmidons have inflicted injury upon Indian interests, and we approve of the declaration that Government cannot—we should have preferred "will not"—hesitate in dealing with those who have borrowed the cowardly weapon of the Western anarchists and directly and indirectly advocate indiscriminate murder, besides setting classes gainst class. As was observed the other day in Edinburgh, "the ulcer is only skin deep," but we are not sure that it is not somewhat deeper to-day than it was when those words were spoken. Class has been set against class by other means than the use of the bomb and revolver. The appeal for support and co-operation is well understood, and so is the invitation to all true lovers of India to declare their abhorrence of the diabolical bomb outrages and other anarchical actions. But the faith of the loyalists has been somewhat shaken and they doubt whether they should rejoice with the vernacular journal which wrote of "Clemency Clarke" the other day, or whether they should resent it. One thing is certain—the feeling is very widely shared that too much clemency has been shown of recent days, and that, too, ostentatiously. Elsewhere they are crying out against hard labour for political offences. But incitement to murder one's fellow subjects is not a political offence; it is a vulgar crime.

Still the Governor's speeches had reference to other subjects than anarchism. He spoke of education, of village sanitation, of agriculture and municipal government. He congratulated the Mahomedan community of Belgaum on their increased interest in female education, and wisely pointed out that the training of girls will prove of great importance in helping the spread of education generally. "The women in India, as elsewhere," said his Excellency, "exercise a strong influence in the household, and the beautiful characteristics of Indian women will exert greater powers for good if their minds are developed and their outlook is broadened by education." This is undeniable, but the process will of necessity be slow and the recognition of woman's elevating influence none the more rapidly achieved as a result of the example of feminine activity in other places. His Excellency listened patiently to the numerous addresses and representations which were made to him and replied to them sympathetically, without making any rash promises and undertaking anything Government is unable to perform, which was well.

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE INCOMPETENCE.

WE note that our esteemed contemporary waxes irate with the "administrative incompetence" of the Colonial Office in not subsidising a British Line of steamers between Great Britain and our East African possessions. Why should public money be spent on such a line? As our contemporary states, the German East Africa Company, with its heavy subsidy, "barely pays its way," though, in addition to catering for the requirements of British East Africa, it taps the ports of Portuguese and German East Africa and Natal. As a fact, the German East Africa Company has paid one dividend during this century—2 1/2 per cent. in 1906. Where one line cannot find a paying trade, is it likely that two will do better? We question "whether any British line would" on equal financial terms provide "a better service" to East Africa than that furnished by the French and German concerns? The fine steamers of the German line carry on a three weekly service out and home for passengers and cargo to British East Africa—their steamers making the tour of the African continent both from East to West and West to East. In addition they run an extra cargo boat every six weeks. The Messageries Maritimes run a monthly service principally for passengers. We hesitate to apply the term "flapdoodle" to our contemporary's remarks—as we are a little uncertain as to the derivation and exact meaning of the word—but we do stigmatise as foolish a policy of wasting money on subsidizing a line of steamers, which existing trade and prospects do not warrant—apparently solely to satisfy our insular prejudice against a certain amount of British produce and some British souls being carried in German bottoms. Do we not get our commercial *quid pro quo* from the Germans by tapping the exports from the interior of German East Africa by means of the Uganda Railway steamship service on the Lake Victoria Nyanza? If and when the Germans push their railway through the Nyanza on the lake, perhaps our own exports from Uganda may have increased sufficiently to make the Uganda Railway a paying concern, but we much doubt whether even then the trade will warrant a subsidized line. While we are this subject may we ask our contemporary to report progress on that other popular cheap passage concern which some little time ago received the benefit of its august support?

TERRITORIAL HONORS.

THE Territorial Decoration the creation of which His Majesty has commanded Mr. K. B. Haldane to promulgate is to reward those who have served, as officers of approved capacity, for twenty years in the Territorial Force, including fortunately previous service in the Yeomanry Cavalry, Imperial Yeomanry, or in fact in any branch of the defunct Volunteer Force. The years of service may count from the age of 17, officers of the Cadet Corps being thus drawn into the Honors mesh. The Decoration takes the form of an oak wreath in silver, tied with gold, with the Royal cypher and crown, in gold, in the centre. It is to be suspended on the left breast from a silver oak bar-brooch by a green riband of an inch and a half in width, with a yellow stripe down the centre. These entitled to "sport their oak" in the distinctive and purely ornamental manner must remember that, to preserve its integrity, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, will forfeit the right to wear it. The new Decoration may be worn by the Kings and Queens regnant of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and it may be conferred on any of the Princes of the same Royal Family. The oak wreath takes its place henceforth in the list of military decorations conferring honor and glory on Volu[illegible] officers who, not content with past [illegible]thful service, have joined the Territorial Army and continue to show their readiness to defend hearth and home under a new designation. The 17th of August 1908 was the date of the establishment by His Majesty of the Territorial Decoration and its promulgation through the time-honored medium of the "London Gazette" took place over the signature of Mr. K. B. Haldane, on the 29th September 1908. Will the hope of meriting this emblem fill the vacancies in the ranks of the Territorial Army any quicker than has been the case hitherto?

THE CORPORATION AND MALARIA.

IT appears the Bombay Municipal Corporation considers itself less culpable than we said it was on Wednesday, in the matter of malaria measures. It is pointed out that so long ago as June 29 that body took cognisance of the outbreak and asked for information as to the measures proposed to be taken. Not until the middle of October was a reply forthcoming when the disease had become epidemic. However, it is to be hoped that the discussion of the problem will not be shelved or referred to a Committee which may possibly report five years hence. The only solution seems to be that Government shall be requested to appoint a Commission which shall have upon it one or more experts, the Corporation binding itself to abide by the report of that Commission and to adopt the measures it recommends, without that delay which characterises most of its movements.

SIR HENRY MCMAHON will leave Quetta on the 25th instant for Karachi, where he will stay till November the 5th. He will be the guest of the Commissioner in Sind.

THE outturn of rifles at the Ishapore Small Arms Factory, near Calcutta, is now steadily increasing, as many as 100 new rifles being now turned out per week.

VERY successful experiments were carried out a few days ago at Simla with a new instrument which gives telephone communication over long distances. Simla and Lahore were able to exchange messages quite readily. The invention has the merit of great simplicity and cheapness.

THE parade of troops at Peshawar during Lord Kitchener's visit to present medals for the Zakka Khell and Mohmand expeditions, will be comparatively a small one, as the British troops in Bannu will not have returned from the hills and the autumn fever has affected a number of Indian regiments in the plains.

THE Chief Chemical Examiner of Cordite for India, whose appointment was sanctioned in consequence of the accident which happened some time ago at Hyderabad (Sind), is now on his way to India to join this new post and on the way is inspecting the cordite at Aden.

MAJOR MUSPRATT WILLIAMS, Inspector-General of Explosives in India, rejoins his appointment, from leave, next month. Major Smallwood, who has been acting for him and has appeared to give expert evidence in the recent bomb trials, rejoins the Ordnance Department and is posted to Ferozepore.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WATKIS, Deputy Director-General of Ordnance in India, returns from leave next month when Major Jenkins, who has been acting, goes as Deputy Inspector-General of Ordnance Rawalpindi, vice Colonel Waller, who proceeds on leave pending retirement.

A TELEGRAM was received in Bombay last evening stating that an accident at 12 o'clock yesterday to a motor car belonging to the Maharajah of Rewa had resulted in the death of Mr. H. S. Street, who left the service of Messrs. Osler of Bombay, two or three months ago, to take up the post of mechanical engineer to the Rewa State. Mr. Street who was about thirty years of age, was well-known in Bombay, as also in Calcutta, where he was also in the service of Messrs. Osler. His parents are believed to reside at Bangalore. The body was sent from Rewa last night to Sunta station to await instructions as to the interment.

MR. P. J. GORMAN, Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service and Sorting, Northern Circle, who was specially deputed to Europe some time ago to study the various current systems of work adopted in the chief postal centres in England, and on the Continent, has been appointed officiating Postmaster-General, Bombay, and has taken over charge of his new office. Mr. Gorman has had a long and distinguished service in the Indian Post Office.

A MEETING of well-known race-horse owners of this Presidency was held last night at the rooms of the Motor Union of Western India, Green's Mansions, to consider the question of the extraordinary running of certain race-horses at the recent meetings at Poona. In this connection an interesting memorial was presented on the 14th instant to the Stewards of the W. I. T. C. at Poona, in which a lengthy statement of facts concerning the inexplicable in-and-out running of about eighty horses during the last year or two is set forth. The punting public is obviously vitally interested in this question; and it is to be hoped that the Stewards will seriously apply themselves to the consideration of this memorial.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE INDIAN STUDENT AND HIS VAGARIES.

THE Indian student, both here and in England, has been the subject of much anxious care on the part of Government. I should have thought the students of the Bombay Presidency did not require much looking after, but the Resolution issued by the Bombay Government is a sad revelation. It is severely outspoken in its tone. It is a homily to parents on their duty towards their offspring, and to schoolmasters on their duty towards their pupils; and for the pupils it contains a grave warning, with swift and certain retribution, if they went astray. I am still ready to believe that the students of the Western Presidency have not yet rivalled their brethren of Bengal in the vagaries and excesses, to which they are driven by the political agitator and intriguer. But reading between the lines, it would appear from the Resolution that Government have acted on authoritative information that there are some educational institutions here which, so far from training the students to habits of discipline, obedience and reverence, encourage them, in the apt language of Dr. Edward Caird quoted in the Resolution, "to anticipate life in such a way as to hinder their preparation for it." It is to be apprehended that institutions claiming to impart what is called national education on national lines, are so many nurseries for the propagation of ideas and sentiments opposed to good and orderly citizenship. Government are convinced that of late there has been a relaxation of discipline and a lowering of the standard of manners in schools and colleges, that it has culminated in flagrant offences against school rules, and that complaints of the rudeness and discourtesy of boys in public are becoming too frequent. It is not proposed to deal with these offences in a half-hearted manner. The fiat has gone forth that institutions, whether maintained or aided by the State, should be weeded of disobedient and disorderly boys. I must admit that there have been instances of gross insubordination in schools and colleges, and reckless defiance of authority, arising generally from the malign influence of some popular demagogue, which have not been visited with the stern punishment they deserved. If school managers are afraid of losing some of their pupils by a strict enforcement of discipline, they need not be afraid of a corresponding reduction of their grant paid to them from the public funds. "Masters are too prone to believe," says the Resolution, "that their success is to be measured by the number of boys in their schools. This is an entire mistake. Rude, undisciplined and disobedient boys should be ruthlessly weeded out." After this assurance, if masters were to allow laxity of discipline, the fault will be theirs.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION.

Government are deeply impressed with the gravity and magnitude of the evil, and they seek to cure it by desperate remedies. The juveniles are to be governed by a sort of martial law. They are to be thoroughly drilled into order, obedience and reverence. They must not organise or attend political meetings, much less take part in them. Such newspapers only as Government from time to time may sanction shall be admitted to the reading-rooms of schools and hostels, or subscribed to by students. Even primary school children are to be brought under the operation of the disciplinary rules, as we are told that "some of these boys are often rude to people in the streets." I am rather surprised to hear that the infection has gone so far as to affect children of tender age. But this reminds me of an incident which happened at a village school in the Deccan about a year ago, where the children, acting, no doubt, under secret instigation, had refused to accept the sweet-meat kindly provided for them by the Collector of the district, on the ground that it was made of foreign sugar! I should have thought that this was an isolated instance of churlishness, but unfortunately it does not appear to be so. The question is—Will a system of rigid censorship and close vigilance attended by a punishment of transgressions, however severe, act as a perfect remedy of the evil we all deplore? Will repressive measures, justifiable and necessary as they are, be altogether sufficient? Will they effect a healthy, organic, change in the conduct and character of students, and render them in after life citizens of the approved pattern? Will a system under which the student is to be bound over, like any ordinary malefactor, to good behaviour, answer the ultimate end? I am afraid an unexceptionable citizen cannot be manufactured by a mechanical process. He may be kept straight when in fetters, but they are not likely to make much impression on his moral being. He cannot be kept from inhaling the poisonous atmosphere around. The best and most powerful antidote to it can only be supplied by the parent and the teacher. But if parents and teachers have themselves a sneaking regard for the idols of the market-place, if they themselves have a partiality for newspapers which are forbidden in schools and hostels, they are not expected to exercise a wholesome influence on the youngsters. There will always be parents and teachers who will not like that their boys should develop a diseased and morbid tendency, and I am willing to believe that a majority of them, at least on this side of India, would wish the juveniles to grow up to sane and sober manhood. But I understand, on what I believe to be excellent authority, that there are masters of primary and other schools, receiving the pay of Government or local Boards, in small towns and villages, who are regarded within their own circle as centres of light, and who communicate it to their illiterate brethren by reading before them prints which are notorious for their violent and intemperate writings. The Resolution is a warning and an admonition to such teachers, as well as to students generally. Unless the evil is combatted at its source, it will be scotched, not killed, by any measures taken against it. The best condition of a common-wealth is that under which there will be no need to promulgate such strict rules for regulating the conduct of school boys. Such rules would be unthinkable, say, in England. With the introduction of reforms and the removal of whatever legitimate grievances we may have, the seditionary, although he will always exist, will be deprived of the fuel which is feeding the fires, and the prevailing atmosphere will, relatively, be calm and pure. Meanwhile, the enforcement of discipline, called for by existing circumstances, is urgent and imperative, and will, if loyally observed by those in authority, put a stop to the youthful excesses which have been a disgrace to the country, and have been tolerated too long.

TARDY RETRACTATION.

In deferring his unqualified apology till he was convicted and sentenced, Mr. Kelkar, Editor of the "Maratha," betrayed bad taste, bad judgment and bad policy. It would have been manly and straightforward if he had gracefully tendered an apology at the very commencement of the proceedings against him. But these gentlemen have to play to the gallery and wait upon its applause, and the idea of an immediate surrender and retractation by one of its popular heroes would not have been acceptable to it. Even if Mr. Kelkar, "true-born patriot" as he was, did not feel sorry at heart for his gross contempt of Court, he might have appeased justice by an expression of regret as a matter of policy, unless, indeed, he was resolved to be recalcitrant and defiant to the bitter end. After all his heroics in the "Maratha," it was undignified and ludicrous for him to sit upon the fence and see whether it would be easier to suffer martyrdom or express penitence; Mr. Kelkar, when he reflects dispassionately on his conduct, will, I hope, realise that in choosing a course which was bound inevitably to lead to an absurd and humiliating position, he has not added to his reputation as a publicist. It was not only bad judgment on his part, but, what is worse, it was also bad diplomacy. However, Mr. Kelkar having purged himself, at last, of his offence by choosing the alternative mercifully held out to him by the Court, I hope that he will learn in future to exercise better sense and greater self-restraint whenever he wants to pose as a patriot.

SAFETY OF RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

In the matter of reforms railway companies are generally slow to move. It is over two years since Government have enjoined the railways in India to establish communications between passengers and the driver and the guard, to be availed of in case of emergency; but until the foul murder of Miss Taylor, it seemed to be nobody's business to see whether, and how far, the instructions of Government had been carried out. Most of the railway companies have slept over the matter, and it is possible that things might have been allowed to drift indefinitely, but for the tragic event which has stirred up the powers to send round an urgent circular calling upon the railway boards to complete the arrangements required of them within a specified period. Railway thefts and outrages have grown too frequent of late to escape observation or excuse neglect. I have been noticing for some time past that Indian ladies are getting very nervous about travelling long distances alone, and rather than incur the risk of going unattended, they sometimes wait for days to find a companion. Unless there are efficient means of protection in this country of magnificent distances and long night and day journeys, a passenger may be robbed or murdered with comparative safety. There is no one in charge of a train specially deputed to see to the comfort or safety of passengers, I have sometimes noticed, while travelling long distances, that the guard never cares to walk up the whole length of the train, even at stations where it halts for some time. It may not be within the duties of the guard to guard the passengers; his ordinary work, I suppose, is trying enough; and, therefore, I cordially concur in the proposal of the Railway Conference Association that a special officer, charged with the duty of attending to the wants of passengers, should be with the train at night. Other practical suggestions made by the Association include the removal of the continuous foot-board and horizontal hand-rail from first and second class carriages, fitting of lavatory windows with bars, and of carriages with shutters to enable the passenger to prevent the ingress of "unauthorised persons." It will have to be seen that some passenger, desiring to have a whole compartment to himself at night, does not barricade himself behind this protection, and prevent the ingress of authorized persons, as is sometimes attempted even in existing circumstances. The concession which is proposed to be made in favour of female passengers, of taking a servant holding a lower ticket into their compartment, will be much appreciated, I am sure, by Indian ladies. The suggestions for the safety of passengers are admirably adapted to their purpose. They have been accepted by the Railway Board, and Government Inspectors have been instructed to see that the improvements are introduced without much further delay. I hope neither the railway companies nor the Government Agents will relapse into a state of indifference. The Press might well keep a watch over them.

DION.

PLAIN SPEAKING.

Mr. Manohar Lall of the Thapal State, Saharanpore district, has published a second pamphlet dealing with the situation to-day. We give below the trenchant concluding paragraph:—

"I have no animosity and no ill-feeling against this class and have never had occasion to need their services, for which may God be praised. But I should like to philophise.

Those who speak most, make the most noise. Go to any Katcheri, and you will see that two pleaders speaking are making more noise than fifty other persons standing quietly. Lawyers and pleaders certainly speak most; and the nature of their work takes them oftenest in presence of the ruling authorities. Gradually they become the figure heads of Indian life, and the rest are nowhere. By these circumstances, they are the class which we find in every assembly, in every committee, every council. Thus lawyers and pleaders attain on the one hand a certain notoriety and on the other hand they gather in much of the money which our countrymen unfortunately spend in litigation. I think that if there were fewer lawyers and pleaders, we would have less talking, less law cases, less ruination of families, more punchayats, and—shall I say it?—less political agitation.

"The staff of judges and magistrates is limited by the requirements of the service. Why should pleaders and lawyers be without limit?

"Fees by medical men and others are limited. Why should fees by pleaders and lawyers be without limit?

"The subject on which I have given these few hints is a very important and serious one which might be taken up by the Government. I do not mean to cast any slur on any one—God forbid it! but the number and activity and acquisitiveness of this class are a misfortune to every country where they are left under no restraint, and particularly to our country where, if lawyers and pleaders were few, there would certainly be less facilities for litigation and less ruination of families Professor Porson was it, who described what the Devil saw when he visited the earth on one occasion

"He saw a lawyer killing a viper,
On a dunghill hard by his own stable,
And the devil he smiled for it put him in mind
Of Cain and his brother Abel."

PRINCE KANIN, Commanding the First Division of the Japanese Army, has made an appeal to those under his command to lead simpler lives, maintain strict discipline, and cultivate the spirit of devotion to the Emperor, so that their Division may become a model for others. Symptoms of want of discipline and good faith are said to have been manifested of late among the troops, and a recent case of the disappearance of a plan of fortifications, since recovered, gave rise to the resignation and dismissal of several officers.

TURKEY'S TROUBLES.

SETTLEMENT DISCUSSED.

The Rumelian Tribute.

BRITAIN AND THE DARDANELLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

The Austrian authorities at Agram detained for seven hours and searched General Vukovitch, Envoy from the Prince of Montenegro to Servia. He was subsequently released by special order from Baron von Aehrenthal.

The General displayed his passport and explained his status, but was taken to the police station, where the gendarmes searched him and his baggage and seized everything, including his purse.

LATER.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking in the House of Commons, this afternoon, said that the question of the Dardanelles was not included in any suggested programme for the Conference. The Government would see that in any discussion of the opening of the Dardanelles, British interests were not injuriously affected.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

The delegates of the Young Turkish Party have left Sofia, having concluded a basis of agreement.

Two Bulgarian delegates have arrived in Constantinople, where they have visited the Grand Vizier and the Foreign Minister, and are discussing terms of settlement.

LATER.

Despatches from Belgrade state that General Vukovitch, the Montenegrin Envoy, received an ovation on his arrival there.

The populace dragged his carriage to the Palace singing patriotic songs.

LATER.

Turkey has abandoned her opposition to the European Conference which she now regards as indispensable.

The Porte will send a Circular to the Powers enumerating the Turkish claims.

A telegram from Budapesth states that at yesterday's sitting of the Delegation the representative of the Foreign Office declared that Austria-Hungary would attend the Conference, only if Bosnia were excluded.

SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE.

To be Left to Colonists.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

Lord Methuen, in a speech at Durban, said that Mr. Haldane had commissioned him to endeavour to consolidate the forces of the South African Colonies in order to enable the Motherland to withdraw every soldier, leaving the defence of South Africa to the Colonists.

THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

More German Taxes.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

The Emperor, opening the Prussian Diet to-day, said: "Events in the Near East, although politically interesting Germany less than other Powers, demand her serious notice. Germany is faithfully co-operating with her Allies, and will work for a peaceful and equitable solution."

The Emperor announced that a Bill would be introduced for increasing civil salaries by £10,000,000 sterling annually, necessitating increased taxation of property and of the larger incomes.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

The Mikado's Friendship.

THE "TIMES'" COMMENT.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

Admiral Sperry delivered to the Mikado a message from President Roosevelt, assuring him of the friendship of the American people.

The Mikado replied: "It is my constant desire to weld the ties of amity between America and Japan into indissoluble bonds of good neighbourhood and perfect accord."

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

The "Times," in a leading article, rejoices at the interchange of messages between President Roosevelt and the Mikado.

It welcomes the good understanding between our Japanese allies and our American friends as a fresh indication that we are not likely to be disturbed by a calamitous and senseless conflict between two nations possessing many noble qualities, each with something to learn from the other.

THE RECENT DISTURBANCE IN KOREA.

Compensation Demanded.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

After investigation of the recent disturbances rising out of firing by Chinese troops on the Japanese frontier post of Kantao, China has demanded compensation and the punishment of the guilty.

THE DALAI LAMA.

Visited by Sir J. Gordon.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

A telegram from Peking states that Sir John Gordon and staff visited the Dalai Lama yesterday.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

More Convictions.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

Twenty-six of the unlicensed Indian hawkers, who were arrested in Johannesburg, have been sentenced to one week's hard labour.

Eight educated Indians, who re-entered the Transvaal after deportation, have received sentences of four months' hard labour.

BRITAIN AND CHINA.

A Diplomatic Incident.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

In the House of Commons Sir Edward Grey, replying to Mr. Mitchell Thomson, said that Sir John Gordon was intervening on behalf of the dismissed English Principal of the Tongshan Engineering College on the ground that six months' notice was usual. The matter, he added, was still under consideration.

THE LANCASHIRE LOCK-OUT.

Increasing Distress.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

The area affected by the cotton lock-out in Lancashire is widening. Thousands of weavers have been added to the unemployed and distress is increasing.

VICEROY'S AUTUMN TOUR.

Details Settled.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 21.

The details of the Viceroy's coming autumn tour are now definitely settled.

His Excellency leaves Simla on the 31st instant by road, for Kalka, where the train will be taken for Jodhpur via Delhi, the dates thereafter being as follows:—

Arrive at Jodhpur privately—1st November (afternoon).

November 2nd (morning)—Attend Imperial Service Troops parade, and Mizaj Pursi ceremony. Also receive and return visits of ceremony (afternoon); drive to Mandore and attend banquet.

November 3rd—Morning—Pig-sticking and deer-stalking—afternoon Gymkhana evening—leave Jodhpur privately.

November 4th—Morning—Arrive at Bikanir privately; afternoon—motor to Gujner.

November 6th—Return to Bikanir and leave in the evening.

November 7th—Morning—Arrival at Hanumangarh.

November 8th—Drive to Talwara and Surewala.

November 9th—Return to Hanumangarh.

November 10th—Afternoon.—Leave Hanumangarh.

November 11th and 12th—At Suratgarh.

November 13th—Return to Bikanir and dine at the Palace.

November 14th—Motor to Pilap and Gujner.

November 17th—Return to Bikanir.

November 18th—Leave Bikanir privately.

November 19th.—Morning—Arrive at Lucknow publicly and receive the Municipal Address at the railway station; evening—attend Talukdars' Fete.

November 20th—Morning—Review troops in Garrison; evening—attend Army Ball.

November 21st—Afternoon—Proceed to Races in State; evening—Reception at Government House.

November 23rd—Morning—Elephant Procession; afternoon—Lunch at Race-course with Raja Sir Tasadduk Rasul Khan; evening—Dance at Government House.

November 24th—Morning—Leave Lucknow privately, arriving Agra privately in the evening and drive to Circuit House.

November 25th, 26th and 27th—At Agra; 28th at Bharatpur; 29th and 30th at Agra.

December 1st—Morning—Leave Agra privately.

December 2nd—Morning—Arrive at Benares publicly; receive Municipal Address at Railway Station; afternoon—receive visit from H. H. the Maharaja, and attend Garden Party at the Commissioner's house; evening—banquet at Nandesar House, followed by Evening Party and fireworks.

December 3rd—Morning—Expedition on river, visit Queen's College and Central Hindu College; afternoon—return Maharaja's visit and Her Excellency to visit Sanath; evening—leave Benares privately.

December 4th—Morning—Arrive Pusa, via Waini privately, and leave same afternoon, arriving Howrah privately 5th December morning.

DEATH OF A RESTAURANT MANAGER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 21.

Mr. C. Jacobi, late Manager of Mr. Kellner's Refreshment Rooms at Mokameh Station, East Indian Railway, died on Tuesday last, at the Presidency General Hospital and was buried this morning.

About two months ago, Mr. Kellner obtained a warrant against Jacobi on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of about Rs. 400.

He was on bail awaiting trial, and his death resulted from the bursting of a blood vessel three weeks ago.

THE RASULABAD ACCIDENT.

Sentence of Accused Reduced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 21.

In the Allahabad High Court, Mr. Justice Griffin disposed of the case of Chadi Lal, Assistant Station-master of Rasulabad Station, on the East Indian Railway, whose conviction with regard to the charge under Section 101 of the Railway Act had been maintained by Mr. Daniels, C. S., Sessions Judge of Banda, the sentence being reduced to one of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

The finding of the learned Sessions Judge on the charge was that accused contravened Rule 71 of the Traffic Working Orders in giving the key to Dwarka, the pointsman, before the up train had passed the points, as that rule prescribed that the points over which an approaching train was to run must be securely locked and the key kept in the possession of the stationmaster, who would be responsible for unlocking them when the engine or train had passed over them.

The learned Sessions Judge held that if the accused had retained the key till the up train had passed the points, no accident would have been possible, and by omitting to do so he endangered the safety of the passengers. At the same time the accused's culpability was greatly reduced by the fact that not only was he merely following an established practice at the station, but that the Company itself, by the timing which it prescribed, almost forced him to break the rule. Accused was faced with the alternative of doing as he did and giving the key to the jemadar or pointsman before hand, or daily delaying the express train eight minutes beyond the proper time. This point had been demonstrated in detail by the learned District Magistrate; but the learned Judge also wished to emphasise it. Only two minutes were allowed by the timing between the arrival of the up train and the departure of the down, though it would take the pointsman five minutes each way to walk from the points to the station and back.

Again the learned Sessions Judge held that the accused could not, on this account, wholly escape responsibility for an act which was contrary to the strict rule and did involve risk, but it would have required some courage on his part, especially as he was only an assistant station-master, to break away from the prevailing practice and insist on keeping the key and delaying the train.

After hearing the learned vakil, who appeared in support of the station-master's application and the learned counsel for the Crown, Mr. Justice Griffin delivered judgment. In doing so he observed that the accused was no doubt guilty of a technical breach of Railway Rules, but the responsibility for that breach lay very largely with the railway authorities. Accused had been more than adequately punished by the punishment that he had already undergone. The result was that the application was allowed so far that the punishment was reduced to the period already undergone and that the prisoner need not surrender to his bail.

ALIPORE JAIL MURDER.

Satyendra Nath Bose.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 21.

Justices Sharfuddin and Coxe to-day gave judgment in the reference by the Sessions Judge of Alipore, in which he rejected the divided jury's verdict of "not guilty" in the case against Satyendra Nath Bose, accused with Kanai Lall Dutt of murdering Gossain, the approver, in the Alipore Jail, on August 31.

The High Court agreed with the Sessions Judge and sentenced Bose to death.

MIDNAPORE BOMB CONSPIRACY.

More Houses Searched.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 21.

A Midnapore telegram to the "Bengalee," dated the 20th instant, says that three fresh houses were searched that morning on the pretext of finding an absconding accused, named Ishan, but nothing was discovered.

THE RAJA OF NARAJOLE.

Trial of Case Resumed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 21.

A telegram, dated Midnapore, October 20th, states that Mr. Reid, Joint Magistrate, Midnapore, to-day resumed the hearing of the case in which the Raja of Narajole and 25 others are charged, under Sections 4, 5 and 6 of the Explosives Act.

Captain Weinman, Jail Superintendent, is still under cross-examination.

ARRATOON JUTE MILLS.

Strike of Mill-hands.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 21.

The hands at the Arratoon Jute Mills, Dum Dum, struck work on Monday last, owing to a dispute between some of them and the European mill assistants.

In consequence of the attitude taken up by the strikers, a force of military police had to be sent down, and their presence had the desired effect.

REPLIES from all the Local Governments upon the scheme for the extension of the Value Payable Parcels Post system, between England and India, have reached the Government of India, which now has the matter under consideration.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 21.

The following distribution by Divisions for Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service, takes effect during the current cold weather:—

First Division—Senior Nursing Sister Miss M. S. Hayes (Peshawar) and Nursing Sister A. M. Gilmore, M. E. Gray, H. Rooke and M. I. Clay.

Second Division—Lady Superintendent Miss E. S. Clay, (Rawalpindi) and Nursing Sisters L. A. White, B. P. W. Locke, E. V. Harold, W. Walker, M. E. Tippets and I. L. Harrison.

Third Division—Senior Nursing Sisters Miss S. E. Lingard (Lahore Cantonment) and Miss H. J. Reynolds (Umbala) and Nursing Sisters D. T. Moore, C. J. Reed, V. I. Lamb, M D. Knapp, A. W. Jass, A. Hawkins and E. Chancellor.

Fourth Division—Senior Nursing Sisters Miss A. M. Waterhouse (Quetta) and C. F. Hill (Karachi) and Nursing Sisters A. M. Cackraft, M. G. Gilmore, E. Falliatt, G. Hains, C. H. Anderson, also a Sister from England.

Fifth Division—Wenior Nursing Sister miss M. Bartlett (Mhow) and Nursing Sisters C. Crane, S. M. Browning, C. M. Cunningham and A. G. French.

Sixth Division—Lady Superintendent Miss E. A." Wildman (Poona), Senior Nursing Sisters Miss A. E. A. Hunt (Belgaum) and Miss M. E. Katsch (Colaba) and Nursing Sisters H. G. T. Thompson, A. G. Marshall, M. A. Stronghill, C. E. Pocock, L. Allman, J. R. Wilson, L. F. M. Heale, M. I. Harrison and H. E. A. Tottenham.

Seventh Division—Lady Superintendent Miss R. A. Betty (Meerut). Senior Nursing Sisters E. B. Greenwood, (Bareilly) and L. B. Dunwoodie (Agra) and Nursing Sisters M. C. Bell, M. C. Quinn, C. S. McGowan, P. A. Goggin E. Kelso, E. A. Todd, K. Cawley, N. E. V. Talle, P. Exshaw and one Sister from England.

Eighth Division—Senior Nursing Sisters Miss H. Rait (Lucknow), Miss E. Sykes, (Allahabad) Miss M. K. Truman (Calcutta), and Nursing Sisters L. M. Robinson, A. E. McGoverne, L. Tanner, B. M. Walshe, J. Hickie, A. G. Rees, E. M. Whitehead, P. Mactavish, C. O'Brien and M. B. Tanner.

Ninth Division—Lady Superintendent Miss A. Bolster (Secunderabad), Senior Nursing Sisters Miss P. F. Watt (Bangalore), Miss I. M. A. Lloyd (Wellington) and Nursing Sisters A. M. Harris, M. E. Harvey, A. Goodwyn, S. G. Mills, W. M. Aldridge, E. J. Stonehouse, M. E. T. Hornsby, F. H. L. Hogarth, M. O. Lindsay, F. Needham, E. O. Marshall and one Sister from England.

Burma Division—Senior Nursing Sister Miss C. L. Cusins (Rangoon) and Nursing Sisters C. L. Warrack, M. Stephenson and E. Andrew.

THE LATE MR. ROSS SCOTT.

An Indefatigable Worker

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 21.

Referring to the death of Mr. Ross Scott, the "Indian Daily Telegraph" says he had experienced indifferent health for some time, when in June last the heart and other troubles became very pronounced and he broke down entirely. For a time he rallied and was bright and cheerful and friends hoped he would recover; but excessive weekness was maintaining and probably the end came from exhaustion. His history is a record of one who has given his life for India, who worked harder than a man should in this trying climate, and who has now paid the price. The good he did in purifying these provinces in a judicial sense remains never to be effaced.

PARTITION OF BENGAL.

Will it be Reconsidered?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 21.

According to "Amrita Bazar Patrika" a "gentleman who is in the confidence of Lord Morley" has written to a friend in Calcutta that "there is yet hope for Bengal. Mr. Morley is only seeking an opportunity of doing away with the Partition measure."

FATHER SHOOTS HIS DAUGHTER.

Victim not Expected to Live.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 21.

A European, named Sim, is reported to have shot his daughter, Mrs. Beatrice Andrew, in four places on the breast and she is not expected to live. The affair took place at Saidpore. No further details have been received.

MIDNAPORE BOMB CASE.

Chemical Examiner Examined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 21.

At Midnapore to-day Captain Black, Chemical Examiner, Government of Bengal, was examined as to the composition of the bomb discovered in Midnapore, but at the request of the Crown counsel, details of his examination were not reported. He said, however, it was a highly dangerous one.

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYMENSINGH.

Death at Baidyanath.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 21.

Intelligence has been received in Calcutta to-day of the death at Baidyanath, East Indian Railway, of Maharaja of the Mymensingh.

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD'S LATEST.

Two opinions are current regarding the works of Mrs. Humphry Ward,—one that they are great, the other that they are merely wearisome. A third voice is rarely heard, but, nevertheless, we intend to raise it. In our judgment Mrs. Humphry Ward, even at her best, is never great. Her work, though careful and refined, lacks all trace of individual genius; effort is everywhere apparent; in the endeavour to rescue her reader from triviality, she frequently plunges him into learned dullness,—which such of the readers of fiction as read for mere recreation are slow to forgive. On the other hand, we should never judge any writer possessed of such keen observation and trained powers of expression, one moreover whose work is of such unvaryingly high quality as that of Mrs. Humphry Ward, to be "merely wearisome." Her chief fault, as it seems to us, is that she is over-conscientious, and her chief lack that she permits herself no lighter moments.

"Diana Mallory" is a careful, well-considered, book. The characters, even if none of them strike us as being particularly interesting, are for the most part very true to life. Politics and political situations occupy a prominent place, but we question whether a politician would have treated them quite so ponderously. Until politics become a business for women and cease to be merely a polite and accomplished diversion, it is perhaps inevitable that a political novel written by a woman must betray the heavy touch of the amateur.

The girl herself, Diana Mallory, is perhaps the most attractive heroine that Mrs. Humphry Ward has ever given us. She is young, beautiful and unaffected, and possesses the charm of a sweet unselfish nature. In the earlier parts of the book she runs the risk of being considered "priggish," and her enthusiasm is a little overpowering, but she improves vastly on acquaintance. The hero, Oliver Marsham, attracts us in spite of his obvious weaknesses and shortcomings,—for he is undoubtedly selfish, unstable, and somewhat small-natured. At the same time he is sensitive and refined, and would, one feels, respond gladly and readily to better influences than his home-circle had ever supplied. In spite of his apparent unworthiness of Diana Mallory, whom external pressure induces him to treat shabbily, but whom he subsequently marries, one feels that they are well-matched and that he would not disappoint her.

Lady Lucy Marsham is a well drawn character, perhaps the best in the book. To all appearances she is sweet and yielding, and such she had probably been considered all her life even by her intimates, until circumstances revealed her in her true character of a hard, calculating, and fundamentally selfish woman.

Sir James Chide, the eminent criminal lawyer, and Mr. Ferrier, the politician, are somehow not successful. The writer portrays them with tender care, and intends us to admire them as she herself does, but she fails for some reason to present them in the light of living characters.

One piece of sentiment in the book,—though this is purely a matter for individual opinion,—we feel that we might have been spared:—"How glad he was that he had not spoken! that the barrier between them still held! A man may find heaven or hell on the other side of it. But merely to have crossed it makes life the poorer. One more of the great, the irrevocable moments spent and done,—yielded to devouring Time." We are surprised to find Mrs. Humphry Ward preaching the pessimist doctrine made familiar to us by Henley that

"Every kiss we give and take
Leaves us less of life to live,"

It is surely a niggard philosophy which holds that in the fulfilment of any desire we are compelled to touch the high-water-mark of experience potential as well as past, and fails to admit that a genuine, and not spurious, emotion of any kind breeds higher and larger capacity even if different in kind.

As a whole "Diana Mallory" is distinctly a successful book. Even if it possesses little spontaneity and few claims to originality of thought or treatment, the plot is by no means hackneyed, and the style is that of the author of taste and experience. The interest is human and sustained and there is less sententious moralizing than we have found in some of the predecessors of "Diana Mallory."—The book will undoubtedly rank high among the the season's works of fiction.

(*DIANA MALLORY, by Mrs. Humphry Ward.—Macmillan & Co.)

MR. McLEOD.

Arrival at Simla.

VARIOUS JUDICIAL MEASURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 21.

Mr. McLeod, Official Assignee, Bombay, has arrived at Simla and will now be placed on special duty to work informally upon the Presidency Towns Insolvency Bill, preliminary to the appointment in Calcutta of a Special Committee on this measure, of which he will be a member. He will most probably take his seat upon the Viceroy's Legislative Council on the 30th instant.

The programme of business at this Council meeting is not yet complete, but it may be taken that the Central Provinces Financial Commissioner Appointment Bill and the Bill to amend the Indian Emigration Act in the matter of relaxing rules in the case of emigrants who leave India from territory other than British will be passed.

Also that the three small consolidation Bills recently introduced, viz. those relating to (1) Ports, (2) Emigration, and (3) Registration will be referred to Select Committee.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Presentation to Mr. Tremearne.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 21.

On Friday last, a deputation from the Traffic Department, of the East Indian Railway, waited on Mr. Shirley Tremearne, the Editor of "Capital," to present him with an address of gratitude for his courageous defence of their interests at a meeting of the Conciliation Board after the strike.

The address was illuminated on parchment and enclosed in a handsome casket of bamboo and silver, with a plate containing an inscription. In addition to this was an appropriate smoker's companion, in the shape of a guard's van, also a silver-mounted gift, which was much appreciated by Mr. Tremearne, who thanked the deputation heartily for their flattering appraisement of his services.

BANDMANN THEATRE.

"The Blue Moon."

Last night the Ellis Opera Company put on "The Blue Moon," which is reminiscent of "The Cingalee," without being so interesting. The story matters little in comic-opera and the author certainly did not worry about being original. The 'Blue Moon" is a skit on military and native life in India and is very funny. Mr. Ellis, as "Moolraj," had the humorous part as an Eastern fortune teller, and he made the most of the character and if his constume was unlike anything seen in the East, his "Salam Salbib, Baksheesh" was very realistic. Miss Doreen O'Conner was the "Blue Moon," the mysterious girl that the young Officer met at Siliguri. Siliguri hardly seems the right place to choose for that sort of thing, but it must have struck the author as a pretty name when he looked over the map of India for local colour. Miss O'Connor sang two songs with taste and expression, "The Poplar and the Rainbow" being particularly pretty.

Miss Lizzie Primmer had a bright part which she played very prettily. Mr. Carlyle and Mr. Rooney were two Officers, and Mr. W. P. Morgan was "Boobie Scott." His song, the "Burma Girl," was very well done. Mr. Osborne was a solemn and magnanimous Native Prince and Miss Hunter was a dignified Lady Brabasham. Miss Long was humorous as Oma, and all the minor parts were well filled. Mr. Ellis and Miss O'Connor played their parts in Bombay a year or two ago in Mr. Bandmann's own Company, so they were well versed in them and they scored throughout the evening. To-night: "The Belle of Mayfair."

Next week the Maidan Theatre will be occupied by Carter, the Magician, who comes with a big American, Australian and Far Eastern reputation. His Indian tour opened in Madras a few days ago, and after a short stay in Poona he will give a week's performance here. The Australian Press is somewhat brutal at times in its criticisms, but it has unanimously voted Carter to be at the top of his profession, and Bombay should appreciate the diversion offered. He has some excellent tricks to show not the least extraordinary of which perhaps is a guinea-pig inside a beer bottle. But besides this is a floating lady, who suddenly disappears from view, and also a magic hand which lying upon a sheet of glass raps out, in the good old spirit-rapping way, answers to questions put to it. Carter is supported by a strong company and is at present represented in Bombay by Mr. H. P. Lyons whose life "on the road" extends over about fifty years, and who remembers old Bombay in a way that few residents now can claim to, one of his memories being as manager of Blondin in India.

Writing of Carter the Sydney "Evening News", about a year ago, said:—

Nowadays exhibitors of magic and legerdemain must be prepared for the keen watchfulness of a generation of people to whom nothing is surprising who have witnessed the performances of past masters of the art of illusion, and who also read the works which revealed, in plain language, the secrets that baffled the public for years. To successfully pass through such an ordeal requires great skill. Doubtless many who attended the opening exhibition of Carter the "Mysterious," at the Palace Theatre on Saturday night, recognised variants of old friends in a number of the feats that were performed, but the facility with which Mr. Carter and his assistants did their work secured the genuine commendation of the large audience.

Mr. Carter has an easy, polished style, and an amusing flow of chat, his humour being naturally expressed. He commended his programme with "a banquet of mysteries," which included half-a-dozen very neat tricks. The transference of a red silk handkerchief from one glass vessel to another within the sight of the spectators puzzled many. The familiar feat of causing cards previously drawn from a pack by persons in the audience to rise from the vessel in which they were placed (a glass goblet) was watched with interests that was increased by the happy way in which it was done. Mr. Carter showed cleverness in his manipulation of the pack.

Much fun was occasioned by the rapping of replies to questions by a wooden hand placed upon a square glass. Then there was the handy black bottle, from which after it had yielded different liquors a lively little animal was taken around the neck of which was suspended a ribbon and a ring, previously borrowed from a lady, apparently smashed. Mrs. Carter in spangled costume, was raised in a chair by ropes and pulleys only to disappear upon the firing of a pistol.

Cabinet feats took up considerable time, and afforded much diversion. Mr. Carter, bound in a chair in one compartment, changed coats with a gentleman in another portion of the cabinet, and did other clever tricks. A young lady, gorgeously attired, disappeared from one suspended cage to re-appear in another: also the old Indian cage trick was recalled by her appearance from the stalls after she had vanished from one of the cages. Miss Abigail Price exhibited her powers in "mental telepathy" answering a number of questions written by people in the audience, and disclosing the names of the querists. This was an amusing and interesting feature of the programme, and not a little puzzling. Mr. Carter assisted by Corinne Carter, created a good deal of wonderment in an exposition of Chinese magic, the performers appearing in Chinese costume. From a square of carpet-like material, Mr. Carter produced a number of vessels of considerable size, fitted with various articles, the appearance of a huge basin of water being quite an achievement, Mr Allan Shaw's manipulation of coins and cards was decidedly clever.

COUPON TICKETS AND MATHERAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some time back I noticed a suggestion by one of your correspondents on the subject of making the Coupon Tickets of the G. I. P. Ry. also available for Matheran instead of as at present viz: Poona on the one side and Nasik on the other. It would undoubtedly be a very popular concession to would be week-end excursionists to one of the three places mentioned above, especially so in the case of Matheran where a steady growth of week-end sojourners is now taking place. In view of the gay season about to commence I trust if the matter catches the eye of the General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, some action would no doubt be kindly taken to extend this concession, and thus once more place the G. I. P. Railway, in advance of the others as providing the most thoughtful resources for its travelling public.—Yours, &c.,

B. E.

THE sentence has been promulgated of the court-martial held at Woolwich on Colour-Sergeant Manfield, 1st Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, who was charged with borrowing money from private soldiers in the regiment. The court sentence was that he be reduced to corporal, but the General commanding remitted it to sergeant.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

FINANCIAL REFORM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, SEPTEMBER 23.

In the Liberal monthly "Deutsche Rundschau" the Secretary of the Imperial Treasury gives a lucid statement about the aims, the ways and means of the forthcoming Financial Reform of the German Empire. That he enters the arena of publicity ere the Federal Council and the Imperial Diet have had a chance of taking cognizance of his preposals is noticed as a novelty here and appears even to some politicians as an over-hurried appeal to public opinion. They believe to have a right to expect that some time is allowed to their own deliberations for shaping an appropriate policy and drafting their counter-proposals; every party naturally wishes to have a finger in the pie as soon as it placed on the table. But by his article in the leading review, the Secretary of the Imperial Treasury has, in these days of Press publicity, done justice in a modern way to the famous old principle: 'Ut quod omnes tangit, ab omnibus approbetur' ("that which touches all ought to be approved by all"). He justly points out that the whole German nation ought to be told why the Government is going to demand higher money grants from Parliament than have ever been asked for in time of peace and why other plans of reform than those drafted were not advisable in this case.

The fountain-head of all present perplexity for the Treasury is shown to be connected with two lax practices approved of some years ago by the Federal Council and the Imperial Diet and ever since freely resorted to. One of these measures was allowed for the convenience of the Federal States. They are bound by law to make up whatever deficiency there is in the Imperial State Household. But not only have these contributions, called "Matrikularbeitrage," been much reduced lately, but even the date of payment has been suspended so that the amount due for 1906 need not be paid before the end of 1909. The second source of disorder was the make-shift system policy of postponing the providing of ways and means for carrying new Acts of social legislation into effect until the long delayed Financial Reform would come. In this way it could happen that the Imperial Post Offices were authorized to advance the rents due to labourers who had been injured by some accident; or the surplus of the Revenue in consequence of the new Corn Laws over the average of the six years 1898—1903 was laid aside as an insurance fund for the widows and orphans of the labouring class; then again, on account of the rise of prices of all necessities of life, the Diet granted extra allowances to the lower officials but did not trouble itself with the question whence the money was to come from. No wonder that with the enormous increase of expenditure the balance in the Budget of the German Empire was arrived at only by means of public loans and treasury bonds approved of by the Diet, but not satisfactory from a Treasurer's point of view. That the remedy was to come some time was fully understood. The mistake was that it was postponed from year to year, until the necessity of applying some drastic cure has now become obvious.

Retrenchments of expenditure form one part of the new plan of reforms; they are possible by simplified methods of administration, as Germany indulges in the luxury of employing men of academic training for doing work that could just as well be done by an ordinary clerk or quill-driver. Then there is a possibility of raising the Revenue by a more reasonable tariff of charges as e.g. in the Telephone Service with its lump-sums instead of a graduated scale of fees. But it is easily understood that these are mere trifles. They are counterbalanced by the proposal of abolishing the unpopular tax on railway tickets that owes its existence to the initiative of the Imperial Diet.

The full seriousness of the situation appears from the statement that for covering all necessary expenses and paying off a reasonable amount of the public loans the Treasury wants for the next five years altogether 100 million pounds sterling more than it may safely expect from the present sources of Revenue. As the new taxes cannot be expected to come into force before January 1909, the proposals are calculated to yield an additional income of 25 millions a year from that date to April 1913. Even that large amount of additional burdens would be easily available, if the most important sources of Revenue was resorted to. But in the German Empire the Income tax is entirely reserved to the Federal States. Nor is the Customs Tariff to be altered for the benefit of the Imperial Finances. In fact, the whole amount is to be derived from higher excise duties and from death duties.

In both respects the German system is more than modest compared with that of any other country, notably England and France. As regards the excise duties the Treasurer does not wish to impose higher duties on salt, as he considers this article a general necessity of poor and rich people alike. Nor does he propose to annul the reduction of the sugar tax by 40 per cent., promised to the sugar trade when the new regulations of the Brussels Sugar Convention were approved of. But the still moderate excise duties on brandy, beer and tobacco will be heavily increased after the model of other countries. Still Hocks in bottles and champagne wines are also considered fit objects of higher taxation; but they will yield comparatively little, as they are not so largely consumed as the three other luxuries. Altogether wine, beer, spirits and tobacco are expected to yield 20 million pounds more per annum. From the death duties another five millions are expected. It is also proposed that the Empire gets the property of people dying intestate and leaving no nearer relations than nephews or nieces.

The essay of the Imperial Secretary of the Treasury does not conceal the political difficulties of his great task. Foremost among them is the economic antagonism of the two elements that form the so-called Bloc. The Conservatives are expected to oppose the death duties, and the Liberals are afraid of driving the masses into the ranks of Socialism by the imposing of new taxes on articles of general consumption such as beer and tobacco. But he does not despair to gain both sides over to his view. There is no disputing the point that without great sacrifices on all sides the goal cannot be reached. That so large concessions are necessary is due to the fact that for many years the burdens for Imperial purposes have been lighter than the circumstances demanded and that therefore a large deficiency is to be made good at last. But nobody will deny that the rapidly growing wealth of the German nation is quite capable of bearing the burden now imperative. The Imperial Diet cannot defer any longer the financial adjustment that has been shelved from year to year. For any further delay would bring with the

perplexity of an uncertain economic future and even some danger for the political prestige of the Fatherland.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF JOURNALISTS.

The now ending 12th International Congress of Journalists has been a great success for demonstrating the influence and high credit the journalistic profession enjoys in these days. That it was in the City of Berlin that this demonstration came off, makes it stand out even in higher relief. Not a few journalists, who came to Berlin on this occasion, expected to find here a Public Press in a comparatively backward growth. This notion might have been quite correct about twenty years ago. Since that time, however, the periodic press of Germany has gained immensely not only in outward importence, but also by the personal dignity and self-assertion of the journalists as a class. It will be remembered that they scored a complete victory when a member of the Centrists in the German Diet after using an offending word refused to apologise. During this Congress the respect the German authorities feel for a creditable Press, was laid repeated stress on, in emphatic and even enthusiastic words. The Imperial Chancellor, the Secretary of the Foreign Office, the Prussian Minister of Finances, the Mayor of Berlin City paid homage to the important position the periodical press is entitled to. That this was not merely a tribute of politeness but came from the heart was easily perceivable at the numerous and splendid social gatherings arranged for the members of the Congress. The free and easy tone of these festivities was something quite uncommon on occasions like this. Perhaps the crowning piece of the hospitality bestowed on the Congress was the Garden Party given by the Imperial Chancellor; there the chroniclers of the day from all parts of the world could promenade under the old trees so much beloved by Prince Bismarck. It was a glorious Indian summer day, and the allocution by the host Prince Buelow was a masterpiece of eloquence. The Pantomime "Sardanapalus" to which the foreign members were treated, was likewise a happy choice, and made a lasting impression. As one of the most characteristic features of the meetings we noticed a rare cordiality of intercourse between these representatives of so many nationalities. However severely the various "contemporaries" may take each other to task for their blunders and misconceptions, there seems to be the closest bond of friendship between the members of the journalistic profession—French and German, English and Chinese. Sociability seems to be a special gift of people serving the ends of publicity. Nor can we doubt that the fostering of this feeling by regular international Congresses of the journalists may serve as one of the best means of softening the tone of unavoidable polemics in the serious periodicals. The great success of the Berlin meeting promises to show its effect all the more, because the International Conference of Pacifistic Parliamentarians was its immediate fore-runner and certainly worked in the same direction.

THE CRISIS OF GERMAN SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY.

In outward appearance the bosses of the Social-Democratic party have again scored a victory at the Nuremberg Congress, as the reprimand directed against the claimants of independent action within their own particular State was carried by a two-third majority. But despite this victory the situation within the party is entirely changed. That came to light when the minority of the more moderate comrades of Southern Germany put on record their declaration that they will not obey this decision of the majority and when the party leaders sat still under this provocation. This time Herr Bebel did not dream of speaking his magic formula with which he formerly crushed all opposition, viz. that every comrade not bowing before the majority is immediately kicked out of the lists. The Chairman of the Congress wound up his summary in these words of sincere resignation: "It were suicidal if we ever should fight again amongst ourselves as we have done here. The unity of the party is to be restored, for we want unanimity as much as the daily bread."

Nevertheless the fighting is continued in the Socialistic Press with great bitterness and the comrades of the South do not conceal their firm resolution to defy this "chance majority" of the Congress. They consider themselves so much in the right that no respect for party discipline could be of any avail against their resolution. Perhaps their strongest argument is the inference that in their parliaments they would nullify themselves and forfeit their right of being taken into consideration; if it became the rule that they had to vote against any clause of the Budget simply because the Central Organisation at Berlin insisted on the principle of absolute hostility against the existing order of State and society. They say with good reason that the German Socialists are even more than those of England and France bound to help the administration, as so much has been done already in social legislation and as the Budgets of the Empire and of the Federal States contain so many items of great importance for the welfare of the labouring classes. The Berlin bosses who wish to impose their antiquated principle on the allied groups in the Parliaments of Southern Germany could even be told that they themselves do not respect their own rule in the Common Council of the City of Berlin. In the Prussian Diet they were not represented at all before the last session and even now hold only a few seats. That they, however, with stubborn obstinacy vote against any Budget in the Diet, despite their 53 seats, is an anomaly from which the party will suffer if no change of policy is adopted before the next general elections.

More interesting still is another line of argument, considering that it is used by Socialists in justification of their "rebellion" against the majority of the Nuremberg Congress. These moderate members of the party have really taken refuge to the "aristocratic" axiom that at every resolution the votes are to be weighed and not merely to be counted. That so many delegates who supported Herr Bebel in the discussions at Nuremberg showed themselves bare of the intellectual faculties required for political tactics is sarcastically demonstrated. Moreover the comrades of the minority do not shrink from stating that many of their opponents at the Nuremberg Congress represented only very small groups of partisans and put in an appearance only because they received a "subvention" from Berlin. Indeed, it is this weakness that prevents the bosses to harp too much on the inalienable right of their majority.

Thirdly it is equally known to both sides, that the opposition may eventually rely on two allied groups of comrades who are dissatisfied with the terrorism practiced by Herr Bebel. These are on one hand the so-called Revisionists who submitted to the strategy of intimidation at Dresden in 1903, but who have since greatly strengthened their attacks on the theoretical fallacies in the works of Marx. Men of such erudition as Herr Bernstein or Herr Calwer are not silenced by the furious outcries of the orthodox Marxists of the Kautsky or Rosa Luxemburg type. They well know that they have their strongholds in Southern Germany. In the same way we find the Trade Unions of Socialistic persuasion to be getting tired of the shibboleth of "class antagonism" and bent rather on positive improvements of their organisation. It is well understood that only out of personal sympathy with their old organiser Bebel they have not yet taken up the cudgels. If, however, the struggle should come between the moderate elements of the party as advocates of the material welfare of the workmen and the radical bravos of a revolutonary catastrophe, the leaders of the Socialistic Trade Unions will certainly side with the former.

Thus we perceive that the Social-Democratic party in Germany is already divided into two camps. In the moment when an attempt will be made to enforce obedience on the minority, the fighting all along the line is sure to commence, and the permanent split of the party into two sections will be unavoidable. On the old party leaders Herr Bebel and Herr Singer the consciousness of this danger presses with all the force of an evil in sight and prevents them from following up their "victory at Nuremberg." The impression of self-reliance that imbued them since the Dresden Congress five years ago, has entirely disappeared; personally one could not help pitying these broken-down leaders of German Social-Democracy.

L. ASCH.

ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the lecture I delivered the other day on the Science of Commerce it escaped me, I am sorry to say, to refer to the whole hearted announcement made by His Excellency the Viceroy at the last Calcutta Convocation in his capacity as Chancellor, that the Government of India will give a large grant for a Chair of Economic Science to the University there. I reproach myself that it should have unconsciously escaped me to allude to it. I hasten to do so now as I feel that the grateful thanks of all classes of His Majesty's Indian subjects are due to Lord Minto for having taken the initiative in the matter, thus evincing his personal interest in promoting the study of that Science, which I trust will be both practical and theoretical, showing the sympathy of his Government in a tangible manner. I sincerely trust that as His Excellency the Viceroy has pioneered the movement, which is destined to be far-reaching in its beneficent effects on the whole country, the several Provincial Administrations will not be slow to follow his Lordship's praiseworthy example.

Speaking for the Bombay University, it is much to be wished that Sir Cowasjee Jehangir would see the practical wisdom of making his generous donation of three lakhs available to the University for the permanent endowment of a Chair of the Science of Commerce. Of what use erecting an edifice, be it of marble and granite or bricks and mortar which at the best may remain an unproductive investment, when the liberal donation could be utilised for a better and worthier purpose which at the same time will be most productive? At the best the new hall will disfigure the noble pile of buildings while the aesthetic surroundings which are now the pride of Bombay and constitute a perennial thing of joy and beauty will be utterly destroyed. The great house of Readymony has been the foremost in its philanthropy in the matter of Higher Education. Will it be too much for it to give a fresh impetus in the same direction, called by the exigencies of the march of Commerce? Will it be too much to ask the successor of the great "Merchant Prince" of Bombay, as the first Sir Cowasjee Jehangir was called, to associate himself with a further act of philanthropy connected with an all embracing branch of Higher Learning and shed farther lustre on the ancestral house? Let him think a while how the merchant princes of Europe and the United States freely give away their thousands and hundreds of thousands for the study of what Professor Ashley rightly calls "Business Economics". A "Cowasjee Jehangir" Chair in this direction would indeed be a most fitting endowment for a merchant and captain of industry to found an endowment which will not only keep his memory green in this great City of Commerce and manufacture for all times to come, but which, besides, will be appreciated by the present generation of University men and the generations to come after them with feelings of the warmest gratitude.—Yours, &c.,

D. E. WACHA.

Bombay, October 21.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest yesterday at the G. T. Hospital on view of the body of Ismael Jumma (60), a Mahomedan watchman, employed in a grain godown at Mason Road. On Tuesday afternoon he was sleeping by the side of a stack of gram bags when four bags fell down from the top of the stack upon him. The bags were removed by some labourers who saw the accident, and the deceased was removed to the hospital where he expired shortly after admission. The jury returned a verdict of death from an accident.

Another inquest was held at the Morgue, touching the death of Bhungad Mahomed (40), a Mahomedan labourer employed at the New Docks works. On Tuesday morning he was engaged in blasting operations when a big stone struck him on the rib. He was knocked down. He was removed to the hospital where he died in the evening. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING CO.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company No.17, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Eknath R. Khote presided.

The following resolution was passed:—That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by inserting therein immediately after Article 17 the following articles namely:—"17 (a)—The Company may also by special resolution by subdivision of its existing shares or any of them divide its capital for the time being or any part thereof into shares of smaller amount than is fixed by its Memorandum of Association."17(b)"—TheCompany may also by special resolution reduce its capital by paying off capital or cancelling capital which has been lost or is unrepresented by available assets or by reducing the liability on its shares, or otherwise, as may seem expedient, and capital may be paid off upon the footing that it may be called up again or otherwise."

THE Hon. Mr. Harvey leaves Simla on his Burma Tour, about the 3rd proximo, returning to Calcutta about the 22nd November.

A verdict of Found Drowned was returned at an inquest held at Chatham concerning the death of John Longhurst (sixty-three), a coal merchant. Longhurst was found drowned in a pond not quite four feet deep. Mrs. Longhurst told the jury that her husband had lately been worried because he was prosecuted for cruelty to a horse, and had received several anonymous letters.

THE EXCISE DEPARTMENT IN BURMA.

Proposed Reorganisation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCTOBER 21.

In 1906 the Local Government submitted proposals to place the Lower Burma Excise establishment on a permanent and pensionable basis and in January 1907 the Secretary of State accorded sanction to the inception of proposals which were formulated for his sanction. In January this year the Burma Government submitted somewhat similar proposals to the Government of India to bring the Upper Burma Excise staff also on a permanent and pensionable basis. It is understood that in this second instance sanction will also be accorded.

Just at present the Excise establishment in Burma is not entirely separated from police control, a system which has often caused friction. It is satisfactory to learn that the Government of India regard this system of Burma control should cease and that the Excise establishment should be independent of the control by officers of the Police department and with this object in view it is reported here that the Government of India have communicated their intention to welcome and have solicited proposals for reorganising the Excise department by increasing the pay and emoluments of the appointments as fallows:—

Chief Superintendent of Excise on Rs. 1,200—30—1,500; Superintendents on grades ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000; Assistant Superintendents on Rs. 250 and Rs. 300, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Excise on grades Rs. 150, Rs. 200, Rs. 250, Rs. 300, Rs. 350 and Rs. 400; and resident excise Officers on grades of Rs. 100, Rs. 150, Rs. 200 and Rs. 250.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY, ARRIVALS. OCTOBER, 21.—Capt. Russell, R. G. A., from England.
Maj. Cassels, 35th Sikhs, from England.
Capt. Johnson, 48th Pioneers, from England.
Maj. Annesley, S. and T. Corps, from England.
Lieut. Creek, The Queen's, from Agra.
Capt. Duncan, 6th Gurkhas, from England.
Maj.-Genl. Pearson, from Simla.
Maj. Wall, 17th Cav., from Bannu.
Capt. Waller, 38th Dogras, from England.
Capt. Darley, 81st Pioneers, from England.
Col. Richardson, 12th Pioneers, from England.
Capt. Jones, 95th Russells, from England.
Maj. Louis, 122nd Raj. Inf., from England.
Lieut. Fairell, 2nd Warwicks Regt., from England.
Lt.-Col. Morris, R. A. M. C., from England.
Maj. Sendamort, R. E., from England.
Maj. Beville, S. and T. Corps, from Poona.
Maj. Parsons, 33rd L. Cav., from Secunderabad.
Maj. Waring, R. A. M. C., from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES. OCTOBER. 21.—Capt. Glynton, Gurkha Rifles, to Lansdowne.
Maj. Blove, K. R. Rifles, to Lahore Cantonment.
Lieut. Drake Brockman, 18th Inf., to Benares.
Lieut. Poole, 46th Punjabis, to Ferozepore.
Capt. Woodcock, 4th Rajputs, to Meerut.
Maj Shewell, 23rd Rifles, to England.
2nd Lieut. May, E. Y. Regt., to Mamyo.
2nd Lieut. Fairell, Warwicks Regt, to Ahmednagar.
Maj. Sendamore, R, E., to Poona.
Maj. Beville, S. and T. Corps, to Poona.
Maj. Parsons, 33rd L. Cav., to London.
Maj. Waring, R. A. M. C., to London.
2nd Lieut. Lucas, E. Sus. Regt., to Poona.
Capt. Coaler, R. A. M. C., to Mount Abu.
Lieut. Gellun-Webb, 2nd Worcesters, to Ahmednagar.
Capt. Thorpe, D. S. O., to Jhansi.
Brig.-Genl. Poett, D. A. G., to Poona.
Lieut. French, R. H. A., to Poona.
Col. Briggs, I. M. S., to Matheran.
Capt. Crichton, K. R. R. C., to Jubbulpore.
Lt.-Col. Morris, R. A. M. C., to Jubbulpore.
Lieut. Walsh R. F. A., to Jubbulpore.
Lt.-Col. White, 117th Mahrathas, to Matheran.
Maj. Cooper, 34th P. H., to Aurangabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, OCTOBER 21.

The Pioneers arrived in Quetta on the 19th instant, in relief of the 12th Pioneers who are proceeding to Meerut.

The 14th Ludhiana Sikhs will arrive in Quetta early in December to replace the 7th Hariana Lancers, who left Quetta on the 19th instant for Jacobabad, by march route through the Bolan Pass.

The 19th Lancers (Fane's) Horse will relieve the Hariana Lancers but are not expected here for some time.

The 106th Pioneers and Artillery, under Colonel Jacob, arrived at Kalat from Wadh yesterday, and will reach Quetta on the 26th inst.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 21.

The following Second Lieutenants of the Unattached List have been appointed to the Regiments named:—

Burt to the 1/6th Gurkhas.
Manisty to the 67th Punjabis.
Heinig to the 54th Sikhs.
Debutts to the 55th Rifles.
King-Salter to the 1/6th Gurkhas.
Watson to the 28th Punjabis.
Martin to the 94th Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Condon, 40th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is transferred to No. 4 Ammunition Column, on return from leave,

Major Rimington, R. E., is posted to Ferozepore.

Lieutenant-General Browne is permitted to vacate the command of the Third (Lahore) Division and reside out of India, with effect from the 25th instant.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 21.

The Government of India have sanctioned the issue, at half price, of 100 rounds of 330-inch ball ammunition per man for shooting clubs composed of European subordinates of the Ordnance Department.

MR. V. S. Sundaram, B.A., Madras University, and Mr. Pulin Behari Das, M.A., Calcutta University, have, on the results of a competitive examination held in August last, been selected for appointment to the Enrolled List of the Finance Department of the Government of India.

THE MAGNIFICENCE OF ENGLISH PROSE.

A STRIKING APPRECIATION.

A very noticeable and arresting article on "The Course of English Prose" appears in the Academy signed "J.F." Few articles appear wortheir of a full signature.

THE BEAUTY OF BIBLE LANGUAGE.

To give a complete survey of the course of English prose is, says the writer, no easy task, "there is so vast a confusion of excellences, so perplexing a host of genius. An arbitrary but convenient starting point may however be found in the English Bible, since in that are summed up and exalted to a noble prefectness the capacity and beauty of our tongue as then and therefore in fuse. Few things I imagine would be more delightful than a study of the essentials of Biblical prose; but that again, would be a deviation from the scope of this brief paper. And moreover of the capacity and beauty of the Bible language it was surely superfluous to speak in detail. The unique competence of this varied Elizabethan speech (or Jacobean if you will) is displayed alike in plain narrative and sublime dehortation; its unique beauty in pages of lyrical loveliness so lofty that it seems the translators must have heard the incommunicable music of

Hymns devout and holy psalms
Singing everlastingly.

AN INDISPENSABLE BOOK.

"Is there another book, is there even a body of writing of the same compass, comprising speech so noble in sublimity, in poetic vitality, in familiar directness of colloquy, in profound simplicity of humble devotion? Every man knows, more or less by heart, passages in each kind, and would regard as an impertinence the attempt to indicate them. But it is not perhaps so generally perceived that the English Bible is the one indispensable book for the student of the English language, both for itself and for its importance in the determination of the style of some of our greatest prose masters' style.

THE SENSE OF ECHO.

A chief characteristic which, whatever else is passed by, must not be overlooked is, I think, the sense of echo which the Biblical prose conveys. Almost throughout do you feel that this memorable speech of such dignity and power is the reverberation of a larger utterance; that in the subtle and various cadence, even in the choice and order of words, there is less of deliberate art than of passive response to an ancient, spiritual harmony. This is not to say of course, that there is any lack of art in the style attained only that consummate patience of a great piety joined with great skill in words could have produced it; my meaning is that the style is more, far more than a cunning achievement.

THE BIBLE OF THE ELIZABETHANS.

'Surely it is the fruit of devout prayer to that Eternal Spirit Who can enrich with all utterance and knowledge, and sends out His Seraphim with the hallowed fire of His altar to touch and purify the lips of whom He pleasses. The effect is continually vocal, whether the language rise to the exaltation of poetry as in that line which is the spring of Mr. Swinburne's fine verses. By the waters of Babylon we sat down and wept or fall into such a familiar note of simple narrative as in that passage of St. Paul's farewell.

"And in mentioning this singular vocal quality, this persistent sense of echo, we touch, I think, the secret of the almost incomparable greatness of the prose, not only of the Bible, but of the great army of Elizabethan and later writers. In an acute chapter of The Idea of a University, Newman, himself so sure a master of language, bids us observe of literature that:

"'It addresses itself, in its primary idea to the ear not to the eye. We call it the power of speech, we call it language, that is, the use of the tongue."

THE BOOK THAT BEGAT ENGLISH PROSE.

"This vocal characteristic is to be discovered in the rhythm of the best prose of that time. Clearly the rhythm of prose is different from the rhythm of poetry, though in an almost indefinable way; but its determining presence in the best of the former is as surely to be recognised as in the latter. And to the influence of the Bible, 'the book that begat English prose,' is the distinctive quality of our greatest prose at least in part to be attributed.

THE CONTROLLING RHYTHM.

"The point I wish to emphasise just now—a perfectly obvious point, I believe—is that in such writers as Taylor, Browne, Donne, Milton (to name but the most conspicuous) is found the clear Biblical note, the perpetual cadence and rhythm of the only-begotter of our great prose. It is by this rather than by any unessential fancifulness or the pleasant quaintness—sometimes ignorantly declared a chief characteristic—that their work is ennobled. These tributary graces have often been remarked, and assuredly are the common delight of all that read, but they are only graces; 'more vital is the controlling rhythm."

Here are some extracts from what the writer says of De Quincey, Newman, and Ruskin:—"De Quincey's style is far from being inimitable, but it is the worst possible to imitate. Every fault of its author is discernible in it—and be it said also every excellence. He is among the first of them that make of prose the conscious instrument of art that we now know it; he is among the first and chief of those rare artists who use words magically, as in incatation to evoke strange beauty. But more than the word is the sentence, more than aught else the rhythm which from childhood to death persued him and inspired in him those large opulent harmonies of which beyond any man of his generation he knew the secret. He is a mighty-mouthed inventor of hormonies. And as he ever felt some strong, indescribable impulsion ordering his steps in the woeful maze of the world, so there is always a like influence in the movement of his sentences.

DE QUINCEY'S STYLE.

"Does the reader remember that passage in the opening of the Auto-biography wherein De Quincey tells of that sad, brief watch by the body of his dead sister, when a solemn wind began to blow... a wind that might have swept the fields of mortality for a thousand centuries—a wind to be heard again and again by him in the course of his visionary, impassioned life? It is such a wind, hollow, solemn, Memnonian that stir in his prose, and lifts the great waves. In his art, as in his life, it is ever present.

NEWMAN AS STYLIST.

"It is Newman who disposes of the plausible, ridiculous notion that style is an extra, an artifice; it is Newman who, supremely of English writers; exemplifies a pure beauty of style inalienable from the necessities of his speech, inseparable from the full expression of his thought. And it is Newman who reveals in his prose that persistent vital control of the manner by the idea of the sentence by the rhythm, in a word that austere and imperative subjection of the incidental to the essential which is demanded in the writer who is to receive our unreluctant, unreserving homage.

RUSKIN'S RHYTHM.

"Even more might be said of his great compeer Ruskin, only it is perhaps even more superfluous to say it. To look through those amazing indices of his many books and note the multitude of Biblical references and allusions is to perceive that his ear of his soul, was possessed by the great harmonies of the Biblical style—a possession not less complete in the simple, direct manner of 'Praeterita' than in the passionate and spacious rhythm of the earlier work."

AMBIDEXTERITY NOT AN EVIL.

THE TYPEWRITER HAS CAUSED AN INCREASE.

Quite recently it was stated on the authority of Sir James Crichton-Browne that ambidexterity—i.e., the ability to use either hand with equal facility—is injurious to the brain, that organ not being devised by nature to control the left as it controls the right hand. If ambidexterity becomes universal Sir James thinks "the brain would be overtaxed to resist a strain that is often a mark of the imbecile." A large number of correspondents, basing their views on practice as well as theory, have differed with this view. Mr. Charles Adams now gives us his experience. He once observed the late Bishop Potter writing a letter. He began to do so holding the pen in his right hand. The light in the sacristy was not good. What there was of it fell on the paper in such a manner that the right hand was in its way. The Bishop transferred the pen to the left hand and accomplished his purpose with it as well as he could have done with the former.

Our authority expressed his surprise, and his regret that he could not use one hand as well as the other. The Bishop replied that with him it was natural. Mr. Adam has also recently seen a fine young Italian playing a creditable game of pool, his cue in his left hand, with no support at the end near the ball. It could not have been otherwise. The young fellow's right hand had been removed. The same is true of his right arm, to the shoulder. The man never thought of using his left hand as anything but as a second to his right till he was recovering in the hospital from the amputation. The man who can write indifferently with either hand can, Mr. Adams urges, write much longer than the man who can write with but one. The ambidextrous blacksmith can work not only through the day but well into the night with no great increase of fatigue Mr. Adams knows personally a carpenter who seems never to grow weary and never to quit work. He once asked him why. "I don't know no difference 'twixt my hands in sawing' nor plainin' nor poundin'!" he replied.

WATCH A WOMAN ADJUST HER HAT.

Mr. Adams further tells us: "I have been led to write all this by an awakening of mine. This awakening was to the consciousness that I was in shaving in the morning doing certain things with my left hand which I had been accustomed to doing with my right. The next morning I noticed the same forwardness of my left hand in throwing a garment from one room to another after my bath. And that the fingers of my left hand were also coming to the fore I noticed a little later.

Was I becoming ambidextrous? It looked like it. Why? The answer flashed upon me. I had passed through the preliminary agonies of learning to use the typewriter! I began noticing my actions at table, in my study, everywhere. I found that I was as liable to pass my cup to receive what was passed to me, to reach for my dictionary, to run up and down a column with my left hand, or one of its fingers, as with my right, or one of its fingers. And I have noticed others. The young fellow who has learned the typewriter takes the ball which is thrown to him indifferently with the right hand or with the left: the one who is learning the typewriter can take the ball with the left hand, but he prefers to take it with the right, while the average one who knows nothing of the typewriter goes to trouble to take it with his right. The woman generally holds on, adjusts, readjusts her hat, fixes her hatpins and examines her hair with her right hand. Of this any one may be aware who will look about him in any public place. But there come to be more of the fair sex, and more who use either hands spontaneously, in in any one of the offices which I have entered. These are the typewriter girls.

There can be no doubt that ambidexterity is on the increase in minor actions at least. One should think that this would lead to ambidexterity in major actions. Should it ever come to pass that universally human beings use one hand as well as the other manual force and dexterity will be doubled. Then the mind, the heart and the spirit will have the greater opportunity for running and glorification."

WANTED, A NEGOTIATOR!

Mr. George Haw makes a strong plea for a negotiator in the cotton crisis. Writing in the "Daily News," he says:—If in nothing more than numbers, there has hardly been anything like the cotton dispute in industrial warfare. Here is positively the largest lock-out on record; yet the public outside Lancashire looks upon it with far less concern than it regards Lord Rosslyn's experiments in gambling. The 150,000 operatives idle to-day may become 300,000 if the dispute runs into three weeks. As the weavers exhaust their supplies of yarn, their mills, one after another, must be closed all over Lancashire.

"Without some commanding personality from the outside acting as mediator the dispute is in danger of drifting on indefinitely. The last words I heard in Manchester, after a week in the area of the lock-out, were ominous indeed. The feeling among members on "Change," said a prominent cotton spinner, 'is that we are in for a three months' fight.'

"On the men's side the leading Trade Union officials were more emphatic. 'The employers wanted us out for a month to get rid of their stocks; we shall teach them we can stay out three.' And they refer triumphantly to the three-quarters of a million available at their bankers for lock-out pay. 'Enough to last us six months,' they tell you in confident tones.

THE FIGHTING SPIRIT.

"What it means, of course, is that for the moment both sides are possessed with the fighting spirit. It is a pitiable attitude after the sweet reasonableness of a few months ago. The scheme that employers and operatives had for some time been considering together with the object of putting an end for all time to these disastrous labour conflicts was then nearing endorsement. The spinners and their employers had submitted lists of prices and wages to separate accountants for analysis. I heard that each side received its accountant's report almost by the very post that brought the announcement of the lock-out. The few days, delay asked for from the employers by the cardroom workers for the purpose of balloting their members on the amended terms might have had a result far different from any that the mere taking of a second ballot could have produced. Both parties might have sunk their present grievances in a discussion of the final stages of the conciliation scheme.

"Where is the conciliator who will step forward and revive this scheme? Its revival might prove the speediest way to bring the present trouble to an end. If not revived now, it certainly will be if the dispute is to be allowed to force Lancashire to suffer a three months' dislocation of trade.

"Mr. Macara, as chairman of the Employers' Federation, said that the great hope for the future was that workpeople and employers should realise that they were partners and not opponents.

"Revive that spirit to-day, and the cotton dispute comes to a speedy end, opening a way at the same time for a permanent Board of Conciliation. What is done in the coal and steel trades ought not to be impossible in the cotton trade."

CLEMENCEAU: A FRENCHMEN OF THE HOUR.

"Two or three notable figures in France relieve the general dullness of the age. Either by their exceptional talents or by the strength of their character, or by some special achievement, they rise in solitary eminence above the nonentities which crowd the political stage. Of these exceptional men, George Clemenceau is possibly the most striking," writes Augustus Filon in the "Fortnightly Review."

"He was born on Sept. 28, 1841, near the little country town of Fontenay-le-Comte. Clemenceau was "un bleu" by birth and education. His father, an independent gentleman and an M. D., who practised only for the poor, was the leader of the Republican party at Fontenay, and, for that reason, was thrown into prison after the "coup d'etat" of 1851.

"A man of scientific occupations and artistic tastes, Dr. Clemenceau was an admirable specimen of the Republican of the early days, a noble class, long vanished, whose disinterestedness and unswerving fidelity to their principles commanded the respect of their adversaries. A staunch opponent of the Church, he took care that his eldest boy, when at the public school of Nantes, did not receive any religious instruction.

"The new head of the French Ministry was a very different man from the Clemenceau of 1876. The black moustache had grown white, the forehead was bare, and the slim, elegant figure had turned massive and somewhat heavy. But the characteristics of the face still remained quickness of conception and indomitable energy. He reminds some of his friends of the Iron Chancellor. I remember Bismarck very distinctly, and, beyond that mixture of irony and strength which is common to both, I cannot recognise the physical likeness to Bismarck any better than the literary likeness to Diderot.

"It must be confessed that the first eighteen months of Clemenceau's administration have been a signal success. He owes that success in a great measure to his luck but we are all aware that luck serves only those who know how to use it and that the best opportunities are wasted on the slow and the timid. He owes also much to his colleagues, particularly to M. Pichon, who has proved a valuable Foreign Minister, and to M. Briand, whose liberal and temperate, yet firm and practical, mind has done much to bring to an end the great crisis brought about by the Disestablishment Laws.

"The new relations between Church and State have been placed on a more peaceful and more normal footing. The south, which for a few weeks threatened open rebellion against the central Government, has quieted down. In Morocco the Ministry has acted with prudence and decision and steered clear of the innumerable dangers which beset its way. Chiefly owing to his visits to Marienbad, Clemenceau is now a European personality, and, since 1870, how many French statesmen have risen to the same position?"

HOW THE CABINET DISCUSSED PENSIONS.

Mr. R. B. Haldane, M. P., threw some interesting light on the Cabinet discussion of Old-Age Pensions in a speech delivered at Ladybank last week.

He said:—"Though being at the War Office, he had time to sit on the Cabinet Committee which considered the Old-Age Pensions Bill, and worked out the various schemes. There was no system at home or abroad which they did not consider very carefully before the Bill was framed. They surveyed the condition of the country, and they found there were two striking facts which could not be overlooked. Wages were rising, and the remuneration of the labourer was becoming greater. At the first blush it might have been said that he had a greater opportunity of saving than before. But only at first sight could that be said, because there was another feature to be taken into account. With the growth in the use of machinery and the rate of production in modern industry, the strain on the man who worked with his hands and with his head was greater than ever before. Men earned more and went out of employment earlier than under the old system.

"Apart from the pensions, the nation was at this moment spending about £22,000,000 a year upon poor and public health matters in the form of either taxes or rates. There still lay before the Liberal Party one of the greatest problems that had ever confronted any party or Government, the problem of how to reform the machinery by which the State now looked after those who needed State assistance and who must be helped. That was not a Socialistic doctrine. It was the way to protect yourself against the one foundation on which the case for Socialism rested. The Government wanted to overhaul and reform the confused state of things which had grown up in the last seventy years. It was a big business, and would require all their strength and ability and the fact that it was only one among many problems, perhaps not so big, but very pressing, which still remained for solution, showed what the Liberal Party had got to do before they had accomplished their mission.

DEALING WITH UNEMPLOYMENT.

"He believed that if the Government could state fully their case with regard to licensing, poor law, pensions, and land, so that it could be heard by every man and woman, and taken in and understood, they would have an overwhelming majority of the people behind them.

"One of the greatest reforms that could be introduced would be to stimulate the practice of saving, of insurance against a period of unemployment. He knew no reason to suppose that the present period of unemployment would last for any great time. But there it was. The scenes were terrible in our great cities. The distress was very great everywhere. Every department of the Government was trying to help. Even in connection with the Army they would be able to do with 16,000 or 17,000 able-bodied young men during the winter six months. If they liked to come they could take a good few in addition for the purposes of the Regular Army. But no effort which the Government could make would be of avail unless there was an attempt to deal with this question of unemployment systematically and as a whole, which could only come if the community put its mind into the matter. The Liberal Party had not come to an end of its work, but soberly and steadily would do its utmost to solve the great social problems which stared them in the face."

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash.

Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

CHINA AND HER RULERS.

Preparing the Ground for a Constitution.

The Chinese arrangements for a Constitution are going quietly on, and a statue in twelve chapters of 62 clauses has been submitted to the Throne, besides 115 separate clauses specially dealing with the question of popular elections. Meanwhile the temporary arrangements are as follows: At Pekin there is an assembly whose ministers are high officers of Government nominated by the Throne, and in each of the provincial capitals there is also an assembly whose members are in the first instance taken from the officials on the spot and the prominent gentry. Both the Pekin and provincial assemblies, thus temporarily constituted, are regarded as the pillar plinth of the new Parliament that is to be. The members of the provincial assemblies will, in due course, be elected under the 115 clauses mentioned or under such clauses as shall be ultimately approved.

A certain numbers of these provincial elected members will also, in due course, qualify for the membership of the Pekin Parliament. In the first instance the resolutions passed by provincial assemblies will be subject to the approval or veto of the existing provincial governments, and of course the temporary Pekin Assembly will be similarly under the check of the existing Pekin Government. But while the matter is thus being leisurely tested and discussed, there is to be free exchange of ideas between the central and provincial bodies quite independent of Pekin or provincial Government interference.

A censor who called for the disgrace of the Commissioner Yu Shih-mei (appointed to report upon the Constitutions of Europe) has been degraded as an impudent busybody, and apparently Yu's policy of festina lente has been approved. He favours the Prussian Constitution.

THE CONSUMPTION OF OPIUM.

There can be no doubt that, in spite of irregularity and unevenness in the carrying out of orders, China as a whole is making steady progress in the direction of ridding herself of opium. Several viceroys report large reductions in the showing of the poppy; several others report drastic steps against opium shops and opium-smoking officers; Pekin itself has degraded two high officers (one a Manchu prince) for falsely reporting themselves non-smokers; one if not both, died after the degradation in a violent effort to get rid of the habit. Unfortunately the eagerness to become free from the craving has stimulated the morphia trade, and as a consequence the Board has secured the Emperor's approval of the proposals submitted by the Governor of Kiang Su, recommending the penalty of transportation for those who import morphia without a special license, and deal in either the drug or the syringes. In carrying out this new policy the Chinese Government seems to resume that it is free to act upon the stipulations of the most recent (unratified) treaties with Great Britain and the United States. Without Japan's acquiescence (for Japan is interested in the syringe and needle trade) this can scarcely be legally done.—"Manchester Guardian."

A FRUGAL MONARCH.

The King of Italy, who is expected to shortly visit England, has very frugal habits, and on one occasion when out hunting his love of simplicity led to an amusing incident. The King was quite alone, and after walking about for some time without obtaining any sport, he was at last lucky enough to shoot a fine chamois. At peasant boy, who had seen the animal fall into a chasm offered to fetch its carcase for King Victor, although he had no idea of the identity of the sportsman. "Very well," said his Majesty "I will wait here." "But what will you give me, signor?" asked the lad. What do you want?" said King, smiling Oh, a franc and half your luncheon," replied the lad. The bargain was struck and the boy went off down the mountain side, and soon returned with the body of the dead chamois. The King grave a him a franc and then proceed to divide his lunch into two equal portions; but the peasant when he saw what King Victor had to eat, turned away contemptuously, for the lunch consisted of a small loaf of black bread and a large raw onion. "No thanks, none of that for me," exclaimed the lad, "I thought you were a gentleman but I see you are only a poor fellow like myself.,'

ROYALTY AND "NONSENSE SONGS."

One of the most successful features of the "star" concert tour which Mr. Watkin Mills, Miss Ada Forrest, Mr. Harold Scott, and their companions have just brought to a close were the Lewis Carroll "Nonsense Songs" as sung to the music of Madam Liza Lehmann; and one of the most appreciative audiences encountered "on the road," says Mr. Walkin Mills, was that which, at Cowes, took its note from the Queen of Spain, Princess Henry of Battenburg, Princess Christian, and others of the royal circle. The Queen of Spain is a specially keen appreciator of the wit of Carroll, having, as it were, "been brought up to it" when a child by her grandmother, the late Queen Victoria; and so irresistible was the infection of her Majesty's laughter over the song. "You are old, Father William," sung, by Mr. Anderson Nicol and Mr. Watkin Mills that many of the quaint lines of the ballad were drowned in that strange stuff which some-one has alleged we grow fat upon.

RAILWAY RETURNS

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th Oct, on 141-14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	4,000	17,000	----	21,000
Or per mile of Railway	28	121	----	149
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	79,433	1,06,674	1,671	2,76,578
Total for 15 weeks	83,433	2,13,674	1,671	2,97,578
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	6 890	17,495	84	24,459
Per mile of Ry. do.	49	124	----	173
Total to corresp. date do.	99 077

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NAWAB OF JANJIRA.

Welcome Home.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MURUD-JANJIRA, October 19.

THEIR Highnesses, who left Bombay this noon by B. S. N. Co.'s special s. s. "Shastri," arrival here at 4 30 p. m. A few of the Khanjadas, Bhaibunds, and Rao Bahadur R. G. Pradhan, Dewan, went on board the steamer in State boats to receive Their Highnesses and party. Their Highnesses disembarked at 4-45 p. m. when a salute of 11 guns was fired from the saluting battery in the Janjira Fort. Their Highnesses landed at the Murud Bunder at 5 p. m. A force of Janjira Police was drawn up on one side and an Infantry Signalling Unit of the Imperial Service Troops and several Fort Garrison Gunners, etc., on the other side of the temporary landing platform, with band and other Indian musicians. His Highness was then conducted by a deputation of the principal Khanjadas, Bhaibumds and Officers to his seat on the dais in the huge mandap specially erected and tastefully decorated for the occasion. Her Highness was received by the leading ladies of the Khanjada and other Mahomedan and Hindu families and was conducted to a purdah accommodation in the same mandap close to the dais. About three thousand people had assembled to do honour to their beloved and kind ruler and to show the genuine love and esteem they felt for him and their own delight and happiness at Their Highnesses' safe return home in sound health.

The first item of the programme—the recitations by school children, both boys and girls, were most affecting, especially the songs sung in honour of Their Highnesses' safe return. Their Highnesses were given a most hearty and enthusiastic reception by the representatives of the public bodies and the general public. Then the Local Board and the Municipalities of Murud and Shrivardhan presented addresses of welcome to Their Highnesses,—in reply to all of which His Highness made a short and appropriate speech in which he alluded to the recent disturbances in Bombay and impressed upon the audience their duty to be ever loyal to the British Crown under whose protection India is enjoying peace and prosperity. The Dewan Saheb, then in his capacity of the President of the Local Board, thanked Their Highnesses for the opportunity they gave to the ryots of this reception and the trouble they took for satisfying the people's desire. The singing of the National Anthem, during which His Highness the Nawab Saheb and the whole audience remained standing, and the subsequent distribution of flowers, 'pansupari' and 'attar' terminated the programme of the reception meeting.

The inhabitants of the town of Murud of different professions and callings such as merchants, traders and land-holders etc., had taken great pains in the decoration of the whole road from the Bunder to the Palace. Flags and bunting and arches bearing loyal and suitable mottos were in abundance, and while the wording of the mottos welcomed Their Highnesses, testified the loyalty of the residents to the King-Emperor, they at the same time expressed a due sense of the benefits derived from the righteous rule of the Nawab Saheb. The natural appearance of the road which looks like a big garden walk over a mile was rendered extremely attractive by these artificial decorations. In the evening this road and the parts of the Murud town adjoining it were illuminated by the Municipality and the general public. To see these illuminations and the subsequent fireworks, Their Highnesses in spite of the whole day's fatiguing programme condescended to come down from the Palace at 9 in the night after supper. The whole town of Murud and hundreds of people of the surrounding villages had turned out to see these illuminations and fireworks, and in this way the proceedings of the happy day were closed.

H. H. THE MIR OF KHAIRPUR.

ARRIVAL AT KARACHI.

HIS HIGHNESS Sir Faiz, Mahomed Khan Talpur, G.C.I.E., the Mir of Khairpur, accompained by Her Highness, with their courtiers and retinue, arrived at Karachi Cantonment Station at 4-25 p.m., on the 18th instant. The following nobles and officials also came in with Their Highnesses:—Mir Ali Nawaz Khan, Mir Imam Buksh Khan, Mir Ali Mahomed Khan, Mir Mahomed Murad Khan, Mir Allahadut Khan, Mir Goolam Husein Khan, and the Vazir and Naib Vazir. On arrival, the special was shunted on to the up main line, the carriages of Her Highness and retinue being placed so as to provide easy access to their conveyances by means of the wicket at this platform, which was suitably screened and carpeted and all other arrangements were made by the station-master in conformity with the strict "purdah" system which Her Highness and party observe. Her Highness was the first to leave the station for the State bungalow near the Government Garden, driving in a carriage and pair, while the remainder of her party followed immediately behind in other carriages. His Highness did not alight for some time and therefore greeted the two officials (who came to receive him) in his special carriage, viz: Mr. Crerar, Assistant Commissioner, present on behalf of the Commissioner in Sind, and Mr. Lawrence, Collector of Sukkur and Political Agent of Khairpur. With them His Highness was engaged in an animated conversation despite constant resort to the ear-trumpet which His Highness carries about with him, whilst crowds of leading citizens, etc., collected around the carriage waiting to welcome the aged ruler of Khairpur, among whom were Mr. Abdul Rahim Saleh Mahomed, Mr. Wallijt, Mr. Hajee Abdul Haroon, Mr. Framroz E. Panthakey, Mr. Jehangir Panthakey, Mr. Wadhumal, Mr. Basuria Fudoo, the Mukhi of the Khoja Community, Mr. Revie of the B. I. Steam Navigation Company, and several Government and Railway officials and other gentlemen as also the boys of the Madrassa. After 30 minutes His Highness descended from his carriage on to the public platform which was covered with red cloth and otherwise tastefully set off with plants, etc., and was immediately introduced by his Vazir, Sheik Sadik Ali, to several of those present. After an interval during which His Highness, Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Crerar were garlanded, the Mir linked on either side by Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Crerar was assisted to the carriage-and-four drawn up at the entrance to the station and left with these officials and his Vazir for the State bungalow under an escort of 15 sowars of the mounted police. The 3rd Baluchis formed a guard-of-honor and presented arms as the Mir's carriage drove past. A salute of 17 guns was fired by the 29th Battery, R. F. A., on the arrival of the train. The special had left Khairpur at 3-35 a.m., on the 15th and was accompanied by Mr. Page, Traffic Inspector, from Khairpur to Padidan, and by Mr. Godfrey, Traffic Inspector from Padidan to Karachi. The treasure-van was in charge of a guard of eleven men. Their Highnesses are proceeding up the Persian Gulf on the 19th via Bussorah and Baghdad, to Kerbela on a pilgrimage and have chartered a steamer through Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie, & Co., returning to Karachi about the first or second week in December. Her Highness the Begum Sahiba is giving a tea-party to the ladies of the station this evening.

MYSORE.

Mysore, 14th Oct.—The Health Exhibition merits further notice than I have taken of it in earlier letters. It has been eminently successful, and is to be kept open a couple of days longer in order that "purdah" arrangements may be made for the reception of H. H. the Maharani of Mysore (ex-Regent) who has not yet had an opportunity of visiting this particular exhibition. Addressing the Dewan of Mysore, a few days ago, Dr, Palpu, upon whom the main burden of organisation has fallen, observed that "to those engaged in public health work, such Exhibitions are of great importance for the success of their endeavours lies mainly in the education of the masses in the rudiments of hygiene and in placing before them simple and practical methods of preventing disease and promoting health amongst themselves." Happily the number of the people interested in work of this class in India is increasing and it should increase rapidly in Mysore State as a consequence of the especial measure adopted by the Health Exhibition authorities to give preliminary instruction to, and enlist the active sympathy and co-operation of sheikdars and other village officials. To spread among the masses the doctrines of sanitary science the help of a large and widely dispersed staff of workers is essential. In all probability the attempts to impart instruction to the people will be rendered easier because of the care with which various demonstrations to some among the non-official public have been organised this year. It has been a free Exhibition, and the number of exhibits is over three and a half times as many as those displayed last year. There have been many indications that some among the people want to know more than they do now about the various exhibits and the matters to which these are intended to attract attention. Of course the work of leading the public to the adoption of higher ideals of sanitation and hygiene and a better appreciation of the necessity for raising the standard of public health must be a slow one but the beginning made last year has already developed into something much better and can scarcely fail to result in still greater progress.

Exhibits are arranged under nineteen heads. The free use of charts—passive, mute demonstrators—is a very noticeable feature, and the displays of prepared foodstuffs are rivalled by instructive displays of fresh foodstuffs, some of which are recommended for adoption by the people of Mysore, to whom they are, at present, new. Soya beans from Japan may be specially mentioned in this connection, as their nutritive value is very great, and there is no reason to anticipate difficulty in growing the beans in India. Edible roots and some rare varieties of the cocoanut are also shown. Dairy products from Europe have to compete with those of a recently established local dairy. In certain parts of the Exhibition the old is carefully contrasted with the new, the dirty method with the clean, the insanitary with the sanitary, Physical games and sports have been given great prominence, and demonstrations in gymnastics, First Aid and Ambulance work, have been given daily. The attendance testifies to this popularity.

I am told that a little "Health Drama" is in course of preparation, and that when it is played the "health" of almost all the admistrative departments of the State will be likely to improve. A buffoon is to be one of the leading characters, and some of his pithy utterances are of a kind to recall to old saying that it takes a wise man to play the part of a fool. A good many people are looking forward with eagerness to the staging of this drama which appears to have been intended to point out grave defects and stimulate serious thought while leading up to them chiefly from the standpoint of humour.

Though the Health Exhibition was arranged hastily, it attracted a fair number of exhibits from abroad. Some will probably arrive too late, but they will, no doubt be turned to useful account.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 18th Oct.—An accident befel a boy named Ballantyne, yesterday in Richmond Town. The boy and one of his school fellows named Tripthorpe were engaged in making what are known as "wall-crackers" with chlorate of potash and other ingredients when the composition exploded, causing extensive injuries to Ballantyne's face and nearly destroying one of his eyes. The other boy escaped with a few bruises.

General Fisher, R.E., who for nearly seventeen years has been Secretary to the local Friend-in-Need Society and who has rendered valuable service to this charitable institution, has at last, through ill-health, been compelled to resign his office. In accepting the resignation the Executive Committee of the Society, with the Hon'ble the Resident's approval, has recorded the following minute:—"General Fisher has held the post of Honorary Secretary of the Society for about seventeen years and during that long period he has been present and has presided at most of the weekly meetings. He has always shown great patience and much kindness in dealing with the various cases that have come before the committee. The inmates of the poor-house and the general body of poor folk who receive assistance from the Society have good reason to hold the name of General Fisher in grateful remembrance. The Committee wish the General improved health and some happy years of quietude, and he may be sure that all its members, who have served with him will not forget him and his courteous conduct to them on many occasions."

Colonel Bromfield, who has taken up the duties, of Secretary is now appealing to the public of Bangalore for subscriptions to enable him to give the inmates of the Society's Home the yearly Christmas day treat.

A few days ago one of the Sisters of the Poor died in the institution known as the Home for the Aged, and the burial took place in the compound of the institution. This has caused a considerable stir among the residents of the locality, for they contend, and with justification, that the burial of the dead in the midst of a closely-inhabited district is, on sanitary grounds, a dangerous procedure. I understand that the permission of the President of the Municipality was obtained to this burial, as it was to a former interment that took place a couple of years ago. I also understand that sanction was given to those in charge of the Home to open a cemetery for 18 persons in the compound, but the feeling among the residents of Richmond Town is very strong in regard to the matter. The public cemeteries of Bangalore are all situated more than a mile from the town and there seems no reason why the proceeding complained of should have been permitted.

GOOTY.

Gooty, 17th Oct.—Rain is badly needed. For the past fortnight it has been exceptionally hot and we are suffering again from drought. One good downfall now would be of great service to the dry crops, which are ripening too quickly on account of the dry weather. In the absence of rain grain will be small in size although abundant in quantity. It needs rain immediately to fill it out. No tank in the District has received enough water to allow of wet cultivation being commenced; not more than three months' supply has been received anywhere in the neighbourhood. In the vicinity of Kadiri and Madanapalli tanks are entirely dry and standing crops are in very poor condition. Notwithstanding some local "Old Moore" is predicting that the experience of Hyderabad is to be repeated nearer home!

Our little town is a go-ahead place and in most respects well abreast of the times. It is, therefore, the more to be regretted that in matters of sanitation there should be any laxity. The spot selected for the deposit of night soil is at a distance from the town but in such a position that during the N. E. Monsoon the road to the station, the most frequented road of the town, is rendered extremely unpleasant. The road to Cuddapah is also rendered disgustingly disagreeable because Municipal carts are emptied into the prickly pear at the road side. The attention of the local authorities has been called to these nuisances time and again, but with small success. Municipal servants who defy all rules of decency and sanitation and place the town in danger of epidemics should be severely dealt with. Rubbish should at least be removed to such a distance as to make pollution of the air of public roads impossible.

Mr. P. Kesava Pillay returned from Bezwada after his election to the Legislative Council as Member for the Northern Districts on the 14th instant. He was met at the station by a large number of friends, who garlanded him and gave him a hearty reception. In the evening the town was "en fete," an unprecedently large crowd gathering at the Fort tennis courts to express their satisfaction at Mr. Kesava Pillay's election. All classes of the population were represented, Brahmins, Mahomedans and Christians all uniting to honour their fellow townsman. Addresses in English and Telugu were presented and congratulatory speeches were made by representatives of the various communities, the local pundit celebrating Mr. Kesava Pillay's virtues in appropriate verse. Mr. Kesava Pillay replied to the addresses and speeches, expressing his gratitude for the honour conferred upon him by his own people, which be valued more highly than any other distinction and the hope that he might be able to serve the cause of the people better in the larger sphere now open to him. After the distribution of light refreshments the gathering dispersed.

There has been a pleasing absence of any serious symptoms of unrest in this neighbourhood, and it might be imagnied that no echo of disturbance had reached the general population of the district. Even here, however, there are signs that the mind of the ordinary villager has been affected by the idea that the power of the British "Raj" is on the wane. Ignorant villagers with no conception of the real and worthy meaning of the terms declare themselves to be "Bande Mataram" folk and therefore "agin the Government." Absurd rumours that wealthy sowcars in Bombay have combined to equip a force to drive the British out of the country, or that the British "Raj" is approaching its end and will soon succumb to the promoters of "Swaraj," show that seditious notions have filtered down to the common people, and whilst not productive of an active propaganda are subversive of true loyalty. The dissemination of healthy and attractive loyalist literature in the vernacular would do much to remove the misconceptions from which disaffection springs. There is no subject of the Empire more loyal than the ordinary village ryot but his loyalty suffers from the fact that while the sedition-monger assiduously defames the Government, the Government take insufficient steps to counteract such deleterious influence.

TUTICORIN.

Tuticorin, 17th Oct.—A public meeting was held here yesterday evening at 5-30 in the District Munsiff's Court, under the presidency of Mr. K. Srinivasa Rao, Subordinate Judge of this place, for the purpose of concerting measures to accord a fitting reception to Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Lawley on the occasion of their visit to this town on the 25th November. The meeting was called by Dr. V. Van Langenberg, the Municipal Chairman. Amongst those present were Mr. A. R. Cox, I. C. S., Sub-Collector, Dr. V. Van Langenberg, Mr. C. G. Newton, of the B. I. S. N. Co., the Rev. Father Martin, S. J., Mr. Dunlop, Civil Apothecary, Mr. K. Ramchandra Iyer, retired Sub-Judge, Mr. A. Annaswamy Iyer, District Munsif of Valangiman, Mr. C. Rangakayaka Naidu, District Munsiff of Tuticorin, Mr. Duraiswamy Iyengar, Deputy Collector of Mayaveram, Mr. K.R. Venkatarama Iyer B.A. B.L., Mr. A. Subramania Iyer, B.A., B.L., Mr. P.L. Vengu Iyer, B. A., B. L., Mr. N. S. Narayanswamy Iyer, B. A., B. L., Mr. Sakota Rama Naidu, Deputy Collector, on special duty, Mr. Von Gabriel Motha Vaz, Honorary Magistrate, Mr. Cruz Fernandez, Municipal Councillor, Mr. S. K. Moideen Kadirsha Maraikayar, Honorary Magistrate, Mr. A. P. Patchaiperumal Chettiar, Honorary Magistrate and Banker, Mr. S. V. Nallaperumal Pillay, Merchant and others.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that they had come together on a very auspicious occasion, and he had no doubt that the public of Tuticorin would accord Their Excellencies a fitting reception on their visit to Tuticorin. The time of Their Excellencies' stay was very short, and therefore it was not possible to think of doing here what the people of Tinnevelly were doing by way of entertaining Their Excellencies, but he had no doubt that the reception at Tuticorin to the Governor and Lady Lawley would be loyal, and enthusiastic. He then gave a brief account of the programme of Their Excellencies as far as details were available.

Mr. K. R. Venkatrama Iyer proposed that Their Excellencies be accorded a fitting reception. This was seconded by Dr. V. VanLangenberg, and carried unanimously.

Mr. K. Ramachandra Iyer proposed that a Reception Committee be formed, with power to add to its number, for the purpose of carrying out the object of the meeting. A large, representative and influential Committee was formed consisting of nearly forty gentlemen.

An Executive Committee consisting of five gentlemen, with Mr. K. Srinivasa Rao as Chairman, and Messrs. N. S Narayanswamy Iyer, B. A., B. L., and Mr. Cruz Fernandez as Joint Secretaries and Treasurers, was also formed.

Mr. A. R. Cox proposed a heartly vote of thanks to the Chairman and the meeting closed.

QUETTA.

Quetta, October 18th.—A mass meeting of the Mahomedans of Quetta, under the auspices of the Local Anjuman-i-Islamia, was recently held in the Jama-Masjid, to express their gratification at the appointment of K. B. Mian Muhammad Shah Din, B.A., Barrister-at-law, as Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab. After prayers for the welfare of the British Government a resolution was passed that a deputation of Mahomedan gentleman should wait upon the Hon'ble Sir Henry McMahon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, with the request that he would very kindly convey the grateful thanks of the Quetta Mahomedans to the Supreme Government of India, and to the Government of the Punjab for appointing K. B. Mian Muhammud Shah Din, B.A., Barrister-at-law, as Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab.

In accordance with this resolution Sir Henry McMahon was waited upon on the 13th instant by the deputation. After a copy of the resolution had been handed over, Sir Henry McMahon made the following speech:—

"I am very happy to welcome you here to-day and will have much pleasure in communicating to the Government of India the feelings of gratitude which you have expressed in regard to the recent appointment of K. B. Mian Muhammad Shah Din as Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab.

"The advancement of the Mahomedan Community in India is a matter in which, as you know the Government of India have great sympathy and in which they take keen interest. They are anxious to encourage and assist that advancement to the full extent compatible with the claims and rights of the other leading communities of India.

"Advancement and progress depend in the first place on the community itself, and it is very gratifying to notice how much of recent years the Mahomedans of India have begun to realise the necessity of bringing themselves to the level of the times, and of seizing the opportunites which education has given to others and which others have taken advantage of to bring themselves to the front.

"In the person of K. B. Muhammad Shah Din the Mahomedans of the Punjab have furnished a conspicious proof of their ability to hold their own in the competition of life, and I trust that his advancement will be a further encouragement to others to follow his example.

"To a community who have always shown such loyalty and good feeling towards Government as the Mahomedans of India, one welcomes every success they meet with and I have great hopes that in the years to come they will steadily work their way to the full share which their strength and importance entitles them in the higher appointments of India."

A short conversation ensued after which the deputation took leave, pleased with the gracious reception they had met with the Hon'ble Sir Henry McMahon.

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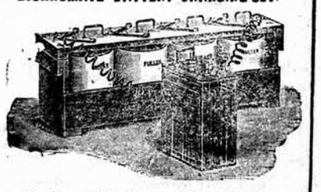

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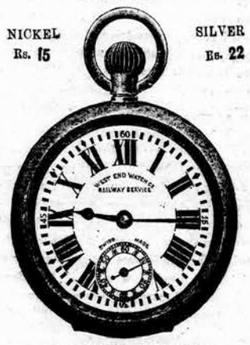

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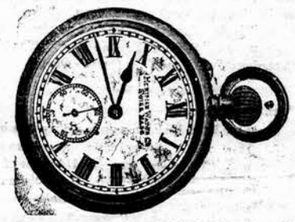

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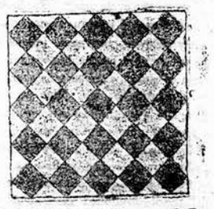

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Baldness More Prevalent Abroad than in England.

Are we becoming a bald-headed race?

That is the question which thrusts itself into the mind of the inquiring observer after an evening at any place of amusement or public assembly. Baldness is undoubtedly largely on the increase, and the number of bald heads to be seen is quite alarming.

Somewhere in the Western interior of Australia, the Scottish explorer McKay says that there exists such a race of people. They are not only devoid of hair upon their heads and faces, but there is absolutely no trace of hirsutic growth upon their bodies. They are, in consequence, a feeble people stunted in stature, and particularly liable to bronchial and chest diseases.

The fact of the matter is, that when abroad we do not, as a rule, devote the same care and attention to the cultivation of a good head of hair as the average foreigner, and we think that if we dash cold or hot water over it regularly, we are doing everything that we can do to preserve it. But this is wrong. Except in a few cases, where there is a naturally vigorous growth, the hair requires quite a different style of treatment. There is no doubt that the lime in ordinary hard water is a depilatory, whereas what the hair requires to keep it healthy is a non-harsh preparation (like "Harlene") that will prevent the scalp from becoming heated and dry, and also prevent the hair falling out. There is no better preparation of this kind on the market than the many-years-old, tried-and-true favourite of Royalty, namely, "Harlene," which is very similar in quality and character to the natural oil of the hair, and the absence or poverty of which is the direct cause of nearly all baldness.

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LONDON, OCT. 20.] [BOMBAY, OCT. 21.

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2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 1/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	63		1-16
Bar Silver in London ...	23 3/4		1-4
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 11/16		1-4
do. in New York ...	51 1/2		1-2
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·10	10	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·41 3/4	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·86 1/2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th
do Short London Bills			May
3 months' sight	2	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 3/8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1		unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 2 25/32d. unchanged.

Bar Gold.—(per oz.) 77/11½ unchanged.

Closing Tone of Silver.—Fall caused by speculative selling.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	... Dull.
Futures	Quiet but steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	... 4,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 400
Imports	... 24,000
Mid-Americans	4·97—02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 7 15/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
4·55	4·59	4·58	4·55	4·55
+01	+02	+03	+02	+02
Mar.-Apl.	Apl-May.	May-June.	June-July.	
4·56	4·56	4·56	4·56	
+01	+02	+02	+02	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	105,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	69,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain. ...	8,000 ,,
Do to Continent	30,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—9·25+05	
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·79+03	Advanced on favorable cables and on limited offerings.
Do. do. March 8·61+03	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—8 15-16 unchanged.
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·58+02
Do. do. Mar. 8·51+03
Closing Tone of Spot—Barely steady.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore, 46£ Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Done—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 46 3-4—Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Nominal—Canal.
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/4 unchgd.

Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s. 1½d.
Months of Shipment—November—December—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar.—Firm.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [21ST OCTOBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
3 Boxes Gold Bullions	2,27,616	Freemantle	National Bank
87 Bars Silver ...	1,66,662	Shanghai	Hongkong Bank
174 Bars Silver...	3,27,376	Shanghai	Chartered Bank
1 Bag Gold Coins	315	Marseilles	B Castoorchand
1 Bag Rupees ...	5,000	Mhowa	M Valjee
1 Box Gold Coins	9,180	Aden	C Khoosbal

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England...	2½ per cent.	from 20th May
Bank of Bengal ...	4 per cent.	,, 3rd Sept.
Bank of Bombay...	3 per cent.	,, 23rd July
Bank of Madras ...	4 per cent.	,, 14th July

Money :—
Borrowers at 2 per cent. per annum for one month fixed.

Exchange :—
The market has been steadier to-day at 1s. 3 13-16 T.T. but with 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T. available but the enquiry is comparatively small and there is little or no enquiry for forward delivery at 1s. 3 29-32 to 1s. 3 15-16d. T.T. for December. All Banks will buy credits at 1s. 4 1-32d. 3 months' sight but bills remain scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 13-16d. to 1-3 27-32d
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 27-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. ...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	131 3-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	175

Government Paper :—
The market opened steady at 95 1-4 ready and 95 1-8 for the settlement and there has been no fluctuations during the day. Only a small business has been reported but there are probably buyers at our quotations. Calcutta market is advised as 95 1-4 ready and 95 3-16 for delivery in a month.

We quote —

Cash	Rs. 95-4
1st Settlement	,, 95-3

Silver :—
Bar silver in London on Tuesday closed 1-4 down at 23 3-4 ready and 23 11-16 for delivery forward in two months. New York is 1-2 lower at 51 1-2. Locally the market has been weaker, the ready rate opening at 61 9 1-6 ex-duty and closing at 61 3-8. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	61	6	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	9	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	60	11	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Our market is quiet but steady Rates for new crop are nominal and there is no enquiry. Ready cotton is unchanged.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	232	Mar-09
Good M. G. Broach	224½	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	211	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damanganm-Palgaon ...	203	,,
Fine M. G. Khanganm-Akola ...	193	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	198	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	189	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	181	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	187	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	180	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	167 1-2	,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·69	4·62	4·61	4·60
+04	+03	+03	+05
Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July
4·59	4·60	4·60	4·59	4·60
+05	+04	+04	+03	+04

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

Ready	Rs.	8	1 0
Apl.-May	,,	7	12 0 R. D.

Tone.—Quiet but Steady.

Rapeseed —

Brown Cawnpore... ...	Rs.	8	1	0 B.T.
Yellow Gujerat	,,	9	0	0 ,,
Yellow Cawnpore ...	,,	8	13	0 ,,

Tone—Quiet.

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs.	9	8 0
April-May	Rs.	9	7 0 R. D.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Castorseed :— Rs. 31 5 0

Tone—Easy.

Cottonseed :— Rs. 26 2 0

Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :— Rs. 6 12 0

Tone—Steadier.

Wheat :—
White Pessi 85 p.c....Rs. 5 13 0 April-May R. D.
White Delhi ... ,, 5 7 0 ,, ,,
Tone—Steadier.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,440
India	65
Indian Specie Bank	51 1-2

Mills :—

David	435
Kohinoor	817 1-2
Manookji Petit	3,547 1-2
Standard	1,405
Southern Maratha	215

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	382 1-2
Central India Mining	410
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate Co. Shares	19 1-2
Bamankua	9 1-2

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	582 1-2
Amritsar-Patti	119
Tapti-Valley	427 1-2
Ahmedabad-Dholka	105

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	1,753	bales.
Wheat	4,653	cwts.
Linseed	1,823	,,
Rapeseed	nil.	,,
Gingellyseed	7,478	,,
Poppyseed	73	,,
Groundnuts	682	,,
Castorseed	2,897	,,
Rice	16,472	,,
Myrabollams	3,519	,,
Cottonseed...	2,552	,,
Mowraseed...	3,075	,,
Gram	1,769	,,
Joowar	1,766	,,
Maize	12	,,

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCT. 21.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 21st October :—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£1	0s.	£0 15 6	£0 17 0
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 4 6	£0 5 6
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£10	...	£0 14 3	£0 15 9
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 5 9	£0 6 9
Hosur Gold ...	£1	15s. 4d.	£0 0 9	£0 1 3
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£1	5s. 0d.	£0 0 0	£0 0 0
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£1	£1	£0 3 3	£0 4 3
Dharwar Reefs ...	£1	£1	£0 3 0	£0 4 0
G. F. Mysore ...	£1	£1	£0 2 0	£0 2 6
Glentrock, Ind....	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 4½	£0 0 7½
G. F. Dharwar ...	£1	£1	£0 3 3	£0 4 3
Hutti ...	£1	£1	£1 3 9	£1 6 3
Hyderabad Dec ...	£3	£3	£1 18 9	£2 3 9
Ind. Mines Syn ...	4s.	3s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Kempinkti New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 6	£0 0 9
Mysore Gold ...	10s.	10s.	£4 14 3	£4 19 3
Mysore Reef Ord.	£1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore West ...	£1	19s.	£0 0 2	£0 0 9
Mysore Wynaad...	£1	19s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Nundydroog ...	10s.	10s.	£1 3 9	£1 6 3
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 14 3	£0 15 9
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 0 7½	£1 3 1½
Burma Ruby Ms...	£1	12s.	£0 9 6	£0 10 6
Sangli Mines Ld...	£1	1s.	£0 2 0	£0 3 0
N. Mysore Mang .	£1	15s.	£1 3 9	£1 6 3

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 21st October 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	20	10	p.m.	14	57
Teheran ...	21	12	50 p.m.	1	24
Suez	21	2	20 p.m.	0	33

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,440
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	65
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,425
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,120
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 ,,	6¾
Specie Bank	O. 50	50	14 ,,	19
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	50	6 ,,	51½
Punjab National Bk.	100	100	14 ,,	252
		30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Biking Cor...	£25	£12·10	6 ,,	£16½
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	515
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	155
Assar Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	680
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co.	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	xd500
Century	100	100	50	385
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,735
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Ghhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	750	700	50	1,105
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	225
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	117½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,115
David	250	250	20	435
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	600
Empress	500	500	25	275
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	xd 1,520
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	575
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25	462
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15	125
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	280
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	172½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid35	380
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	840
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	817½
Leopold	100	100	3	52
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,520
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manookji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,550
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,225
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	207½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd 720
Phœnix	100	100	5	100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	840
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	980
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	580
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd4,525
S Mahratta	250	250	20	225
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,410
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,315
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd 1,200
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		xd 309
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¾ c-o	13¾
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	133
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	10,000
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	625	625	824	xd 2,500
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 156
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	129
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	925
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	382½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	275
Delhi Flour	100	100	yr. 50	xd.400
Empire of India Life Assurance	200	200	16	135
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	500	50	yrp.c.17	125
John Roberts and Co	100	10	14	20
Kemp and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kurrachee Landing..	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 205
Marcks and Co.....	200	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10	130
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	100	100	il.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
Phillips and Co	100	30	...	27
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	450
Syndicate	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	22
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Soundy and Co	100	100	8	80
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
	O. 75	£ 15	...	dis. 12
	D. 30	30	...	
	P.150	30	...	47
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 280
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	610

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,500
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	650	45
Bombay Cotton	125	125	105	105
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	200	20
Broach City	200	200	225	14
Fort.....	475	475	270	22½
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	1,300	100
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	540	540
Hindustan P & M....	250	250	115	15
Hingolee	100	100	110	6
Indian Cotton	125	125	132½	135
Khanganm	400	400	300	25
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	100	7½
Mahuva	200	200	150	Nil.
Mercantile	125	125	50	Nil.
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	275	275
N. w East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	1,020	75
New Moufussil Co ...	400	400	675	660
New Berar	500	500	510	40
New Prince of Wales	500	500	500	30
Oomri	1,000	1,000	1,025	50
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	1,150	100
Sassoon	1,000	1,000	350	30
Sind and Punjab Co	400	400	4,400	140
Sind.....	200	200	490	35
Surat City	1,000	200	245	24
Volkart U. P. Co. Ld.....	50	500	40	525
Wardhwan G. & P....	15	50	125	12

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	532½
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 ,,	118
Tapti Valley Railway Company	500	500	4 ,,	xd 427½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 ,,	xd 105

MEN AND MATTERS.

A CANDID CRITIC.

President Roosevelt has been telling an amusing story of a criticism he once received from a small bookseller in Idaho. It was just after Mr. Roosevelt had written his work, "The Winning of the West," and seeing a copy of the book lying on the counter he picked it up and said: "Who is this author, Roosevelt?" Of course the bookseller was quite unaware of the identity of his visitor, and he replied: "Oh, he's a ranch driver up in the cattle country." "Oh, indeed," said Roosevelt, "and what do you think of his book?" "Waal," said the dealer, thoughtfully, I've always thought I'd like to meet that author and tell him that if he'd struck to running ranches, and not tried to write books, he'd have cut a heap bigger figure at his trade, and been a bigger man." Needless to say, Mr. Roosevelt was highly amused at this candid speech, for he knew that the general public did not share his critic's views.

A BRILLIANT PIANIST.

One of the finest of the younger pianists is Mr. Harold Bauer, who has made a welcome return to London after a very successful tour in America. Mr. Bauer is particularly brilliant when playing Chopin, and his rendering of Schumann's "Kinderscenen" could not be excelled. Mr. Bauer has travelled extensively all over the world, and has met with many remarkable experiences. While playing in Barcelona some time ago he was challenged to fight a duel by an excited member of the audience, who, having talked loudly throughout the recital, was reproved for his behaviour by Mr. Bauer. On another occasion, a Spanish audience became so excited by the pianist's fine performance that he had to be carried through an underground passage to escape from their attentions.

RED TAPE EXTRAORDINARY.

Probably Mr. Bauer's most astonishing experience occurred when he was in Russia. It was near Moscow, and one of the pieces down on his programme was a Hungarian dance, but the police who were present to see that the programme was duly carried out arrested Mr. Bauer on the grounds that what appeared on the programme as a dance ought to be danced, or the public were not getting their money's worth! One wonders whether, if Mr. Bauer had played a spirited march, these precise gentlemen of the law would have bargained for a full regiment of soldiers!

A MODERN ROMANCIST.

Mr. Maurice Hewlett, whose latest novel, "Half way House," has been so well received by the critics, is one of the greatest masters of romance of the day; indeed he has been called a worthy successor of Scott, and he is a noted authority on Mediævalism. Mr. Hewlett was formerly keeper of the Land Revenue Records, and he has been called to the Bar. It was owing to ill-health that he first determined to seriously try his hand at literature, and since the publication of his first great success. "The Forest Lovers," he has given the world such masterpieces in their way as "Richard Yea-and-Nay," "The New Canterbury Tales," and "The Queen's Quair."

"THE QUEEN'S QUAIR."

Anent the latter book, an amusing story has been told. At a certain dinner party, a well-known writer who was present was asked by one of the company what he thought of Mr. Howlett's novel "The Queen's Quair." "Don't you think that the author was a little—er—improper—in 'The Queen's Quair'?" was the question. The gentleman thus interrogated pointed out that the manners and morals of the time fully justified Mr. Hewlett's work and the conversation was changed to other topics. When the dinner was nearly over, a mild-looking gentleman sitting next to the writer whispered, "I beg your pardon, Mr.——, but what did Mr. Hewlett do in Queen's Square?"

A PRINCE OF MOTORISTS.

Mr. Selwyn Francis Edge, whose Hutton car won the exciting "four-inch" race last week, is a fine all-round athlete, and, in spite of his love for the motor, considers walking the finest of all exercises. Mr. Edge is by birth an Australian, and was at one time famous as a cyclist, having won numerous prizes on the cycle track. To look at him today, no one would imagine that at one time he was extremely delicate, but such indeed was the case and he was ordered by the doctors not to go in for any form of violent exercise whatever. Luckily for the world of athletics, Mr. Edge went against this mandate, and by taking up cycling, and swimming he became a new man in no time. Naturally, Mr. Edge has had many narrow escapes from death, but nothing could wean him from his love of the motor, for he has a great contempt for what he once called "the old-fashioned method of progression—namely, being drawn about by animals, in many cases under cruel circumstances."

SWINBURNE AND THE INTERVIEWER.

Mr. Algernon Charles Swinburne, whose latest work, "The age of Shakespeare," has just been published, has a great dislike to being interviewed, and he will go to almost any length to avoid being cornered by a gentleman of the Press. Sometime ago however, an enterprising journalist determined to obtain some "copy" from him at all costs, and waited on Wimbledon Common at a spot where he knew the poet would pass on his daily walk. Presently Mr. Swinburne made his appearance, and the exultant scribe approached him in his most persuasive manner. For a moment Mr. Swinburne was too dismayed to answer, and feeling that at his age flight was impossible, he was nonplussed how to act. Suddenly an idea occurred to him, and he said: "My friend, I see by your lips that you are talking, but as I am stone deaf, I cannot hear what you say. I will, therefore, wish you good morning." The little ruse was entirely successful, and with a disappointed look the crestfallen interviewer departed to think out another article.

A MALAPROPISM.

As everyone knows, Dr. Clifford is an eloquent speaker, and can hold an audience by the sheer magnetism of his personality. Many are the stories told of the enthusiasm displayed at his meetings, but none can beat the following. He was once and speaking in a certain country village, and was in his very best form. An old lady in the audience was so overcome by his rousing eloquence that she exclaimed, when leaving the building after the lecture. "Well, that Dr. Clifford's the best "oratorio" I ever heard!"

THE EDUCATION CONGRESS.

The great feature of the Moral Education Congress which is sitting this week at London University, is its representative character, every school of thought practically giving its contribution to the problem of moral education in our midst. The question of the "Relation of Religious to Moral Education" will be threshed out by two Jesuit fathers, a couple of Nonconformist ministers, by two Anglican canons and by a Jewish rabbi, and the well-known Benedictine writer. Abbot Gasquet, will expound his views on the ideal boarding school.

C & B

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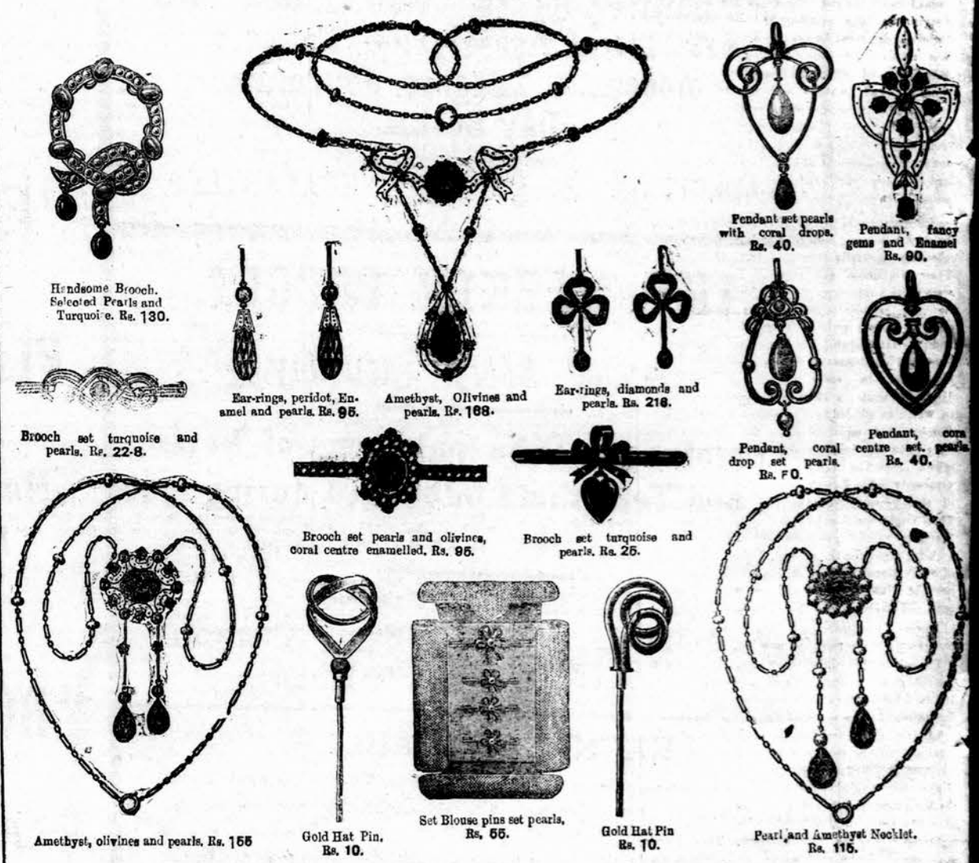

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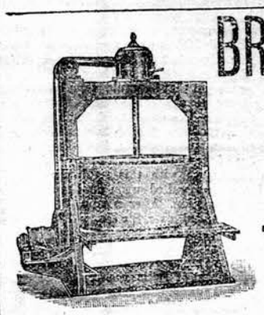

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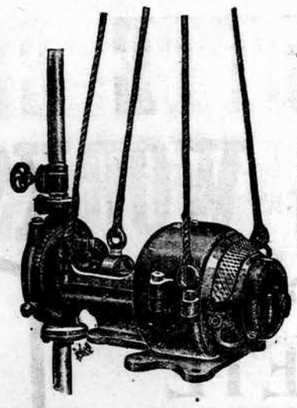

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